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The
gateway to more
beautiful homes
and fruitful
gardens

BUNTINGS' NURSERIES

G. E. BUNTING & SONS, Proprietors

GROWERS OF QUALITY

TREES & PLANTS

SELBYVILLE, DEL.



The above illustration shows a bundle of 25 Concord Grape vines held in hands of C. A. Bunting one of our Firm, who gives much attention to our Grape Nurseries. Note heavy root system. We grow hundreds of thousands of such vines every year to supply our many customers throughout the United States and Canada.

CONFIDENCE

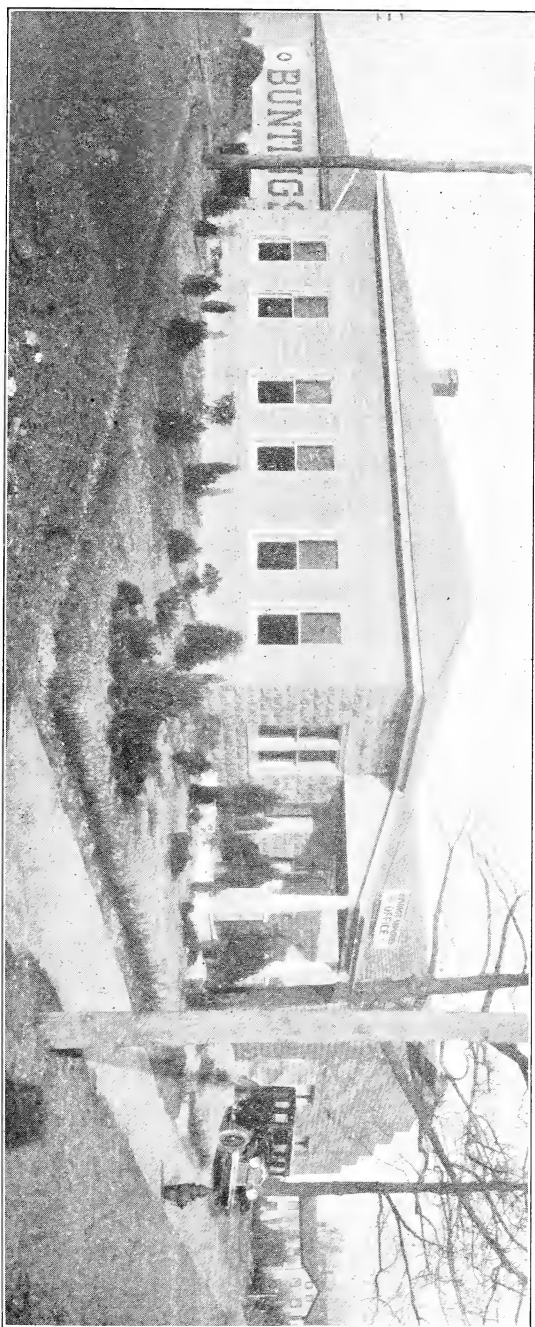


We believe that our customers, who with us, placed their orders for trees and plants, during the past thirteen years of our business, have had confidence in our organization.

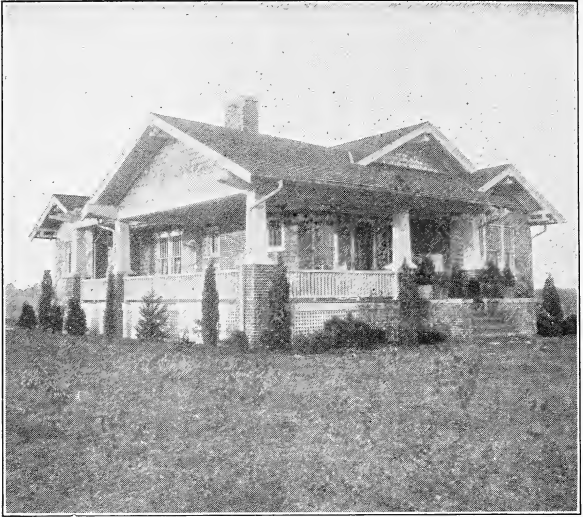
It is impossible for us to meet, or have all of our customers visit us, therefore we have had made some photographs of a few scenes in our 250 acre Nurseries, which photographs, we are publishing in this catalogue to give you an idea of how your order would be handled, and the quality of stock you would receive if your order is entrusted to our care.

We have the stock, the organization and facilities to handle your order, large or small, and will, we assure you, appreciate any business that you can place with us, which will at all times receive best possible attention.

BUNTINGS' NURSERIES.



Our Main Office and Packing House where we have private Railroad Siding connection, all of which means much to our customers. Immediately after stock is dug in the Nurseries, it is hurried to the Packing House where it is properly graded and packed for shipment and loaded direct from Packing House to Cars. No chance for the roots to dry out or freeze by being exposed to the sun, wind and frosts.



The above Picture illustrates a Bungalow on our property which has just been partly planted. Note Evergreens in tubs on steps at entrance. Even those who live in crowded towns and cities can greatly improve the appearance of their home by investing a few dollars in Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses and etc.

OUR HOME BANKS RECOMMEND US

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Buntings' Nurseries of this town are growers of fine Nursery Stock. They have grown from a small beginning to the present where many acres are under their care and cultivation. The members of the firm are young men of high character and give personal attention to the growing and packing of all stock sold by them. We do not hesitate to recommend them to any one seeking nursery stock of first quality.

BALTIMORE TRUST CO., I. L. LONG, Cashier.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: We regard Buntings' Nurseries as a financially, responsible, honorable and reliable business firm, who are doing an active business, and who take great pains to have all transactions with their many customers satisfactory in every respect. They are extensive growers of Nursery stock, having hundreds of acres of nursery stock, orchards, etc., under cultivation.

THE SELBYVILLE BANK, E. V. BAKER, Cashier.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Certificate of Nursery Inspection

Dover, Delaware, September 16, 1924.

To Whom It May Concern:

This certifies that I have this day examined the nursery stock and premises of the..... Nurseries of G. E. Bunting & Sons, Selbyville, Sussex county, Delaware, and that said nursery stock is apparently free from crown gall, peach yellows, peach rosette, the San Jose scale, and all other plant diseases and insects of a seriously dangerous nature, that may be transferred on nursery stock.

This certificate may be revoked by the State Board of Agriculture for cause, and it is invalid after August 31, 1925, and does not include nursery stock not grown on the above named premises unless such stock is covered by certificate of a State or Government officer and accepted by the State Board of Agriculture.

RALPH C. WILSON, Inspector.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS

HOW TO FIGURE YOUR ORDER

One to four trees of one variety sold at the each rate; 5 to 30 of one variety at the ten rate; 30 to 250 of one variety at the 100 rate; 250 or more at the 1000 rate.

ORDERS. Orders should be sent in just as soon as possible after receiving catalogue. By placing orders early you are more certain of getting the varieties wanted, as late in the season we are usually sold out of some of the varieties. If ordered early we can reserve the stock until you want it shipped. We acknowledge receipt of all orders promptly.

SHIPPING SEASON. We begin filling orders about October 15th and continue digging and shipping during the entire fall, winter and spring until May 10th to 15th. We are sometimes delayed in January, February and the early part of March by freezing weather, but usually able to ship most of the time during these months.

THE PROPER PLANTING SEASON is during the months of February, March and April in the spring, and late October, November and December in Autumn.

Nursery stock is successfully planted any time during winter months that ground is not hard frozen. In freezing weather the roots should be well protected in handling and not exposed to frost, however.

TERMS. Cash with order; but orders will be booked if one-fourth value is received with order, remainder to be sent before time for shipment. We allow a cash discount of 5 per cent. on all orders large or small when cash accompanies order in full. Remit by money order, registered letter, check or draft. **WE ACCEPT LIBERTY BONDS OF ALL ISSUES AT FACE VALUE IN PAYMENT FOR NURSERY STOCK.** Send bonds by registered mail.

PACKING. We make no extra charge for boxing and packing, all stock is delivered f. o. b. train at prices quoted in this catalogue. We use damp moss in packing all stock, which insures safe delivery.

SPECIFIED DATE OF SHIPPING. We want our customers, if possible when ordering to state the date they wish their orders shipped and we will always ship on that date when possible, but cannot guarantee it, for instance, during autumn and spring we have at times stormy weather, and during winter months the soil is often frozen for a few days at a time. For these and other reasons beyond our control we cannot guarantee to ship on the specified date. We are always ready and do get right after filling your orders at the earliest moment possible, when weather conditions permit man and beast to be out of shelter. Send your order early and state date you wish it shipped.

WHEN YOU RECEIVE TWO CATALOGUES, please hand one to your neighbor.

GUARANTEE. We guarantee all stock to be strictly first class and true to name and will upon proper proof refund the purchase price, or replace any stock which proves otherwise. It is understood and agreed that we will not be held responsible for any greater sum than the cost of the stock, should any prove untrue. We strive to avoid mistakes and believe that we are as exact as any in the business.

TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE US AT SELBYVILLE, DELAWARE.

REFERENCE. We refer you to Dun's and Bradstreet's commercial agencies, Baltimore Trust Co. of Selbyville; Selbyville National Bank of Selbyville, or any business house in Selbyville.

WE CANNOT GUARANTEE STOCK TO LIVE. We guarantee all stock we sell strictly first class and TRUE-TO-NAME, dug and packed properly for shipment; our prices compete with other reliable nurserymen, we do not charge a price for a tree, that should it die, we could replace it and then still make a profit. Stock often perishes when it is not properly planted and cultivated, also the severe cold and heavy storms of winter and droughts of spring and summer, which is liable to occur will sometimes cause the best of stock to perish, which is no fault of ours.

It is impossible for us to guarantee trees and plants to live, as this altogether depends on weather conditions and how stock is planted and cared for after planting. The conditions which prevail after stock leaves our hands are such that it is just as impractical for a Nurseryman to guarantee a tree or plant to live as it would be for your best neighbor to sell you a Horse or other live stock and guarantee it to live. We can only guarantee to send you good stock up to grade represented, full of life and true to name.

SHIPMENTS. After we deliver stock to the forwarding companies, and receive their receipt for the shipment in good condition, our responsibility ends. If stock is damaged while in transit, have agent at point of delivery to note such damage on freight or express bill, and present your claim for damage with said agent against forwarding companies. Keep copies of all papers. If adjustment is not made within a reasonable time take the matter up with us, we will endeavor to help you get a prompt adjustment.

SUBSTITUTION. When sold out of a variety of trees or plants we frankly say so and when you allow us to substitute we will send a variety similar to the one ordered, as good or better; as we know the many varieties our substitution, if any will be of advantage. Late in the season we are sometimes sold out of some varieties of stock, thus when sending your order it is to your advantage to say whether we may substitute or not, that we may get the order off promptly, before the season is too far advanced for successful planting. If you do not wish us to exercise this right please mark your order sheet plainly NO SUBSTITUTION.

CLAIMS. If any, must be made within five days from receipt of stock. We cannot become responsible for misfortune of stock caused by droughts, floods, frosts, insects, fire, etc., and by stock not being taken from the express office for several days after its arrival.

NOTICE OF SHIPMENT. Notice will be sent you when your order has been shipped.

PARCEL POST

Nursery Stock of all kinds are now admitted to the mails at Parcel Post rates. If you are not certain ask your postmaster which zone Selbyville, Del., is in from your post office, and figure the amount of postage to send; we are below giving estimates of weight of stock when packed for shipment, also U. S. Parcel Post rates. It seems impossible to figure the exact amount of postage to send, as stock varies in weight, AND WE RECOMMEND if Parcel Post shipment is desired, to remit in full for trees and plants you order at catalogue prices and mark your ORDER SHEET PARCEL POST C. O. D. FOR POSTAGE ONLY. By so doing you may pay to your postmaster or R. F. D. Carrier the actual cost of mailing when he delivers the stock to you.

We cannot ship by Parcel Post any evergreens. We cannot ship by Parcel Post any trees or plants larger than 4 feet.

We recommend Express and Freight shipments on large orders.

UNITED STATES PARCELS POST RATE

			Ea. add.	
			First lb.	lb.
First Zone—Within 50 miles of Selbyville, Del			5c	1c
Second Zone—50 to 150 miles of	"	"	5	1
Third Zone—150 to 300 miles of	"	"	6	2
Fourth Zone—300 to 600 miles of	"	"	7	4
Fifth Zone—600 to 1000 miles of	"	"	8	6
Sixth Zone—1000 to 1400 miles of	"	"	9	8
Seventh Zone—1400 to 1800 miles of	"	"	11	10
Eighth Zone—Over 1800 miles of	"	"	12	12

ESTIMATED WEIGHT OF STOCK WHEN PACKED FOR SHIPMENT

100 Dewberry plants ...16 lbs.	100 Grape vines (2 yr.)...40 lbs.
100 Strawberry plants .. 4 lbs.	100 Cal. Privet (small
100 Blackberry plants ...16 lbs.	size) .....30 lbs.
100 Raspberry plants ...16 lbs.	100 Peonies (2 yr.) .....50 lbs.
100 Currant plants .....30 lbs.	100 Roses (2 yr.) .....40 lbs.
100 Gooseberry plants ...30 lbs	100 Barberry Thunbergii
100 Rhubarb plants (2	(small size) .....30 lbs.
yr.) .....50 lbs.	100 3 ft. trees, fruit or
100 Asparagus roots (2	ornamental .....80 lbs.
yr.) .....10 lbs.	100 Shrubs, (3ft.) ....100 lbs.

Gentlemen: West Virginia, April 12, 1924

The strawberry and raspberry plants you expressed to me on the 9th were received this morning. They were certainly nice and kept almost perfect. My customers were highly pleased. As for me, I don't recall ever getting better plants.

Yours very truly,
W. L. Darnell.



The above illustration shows Strawberries and Asparagus growing in a back yard garden. Even those who live in crowded cities and towns with a small space in back yard can enjoy the fresh fruits of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Grapes, Peaches, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, etc., and it would be a pleasure as well as a profit to spend a part of your time after business hours, working and watching the stock grow in your garden.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE

The strawberry will thrive in a great variety of soils and locations. Any land that will grow good corn or general farm and truck crops, will grow strawberries, if properly drained. Strawberries are not a success in waterlogged land. Springy land well drained is a good type of soil. IT MUST BE WELL DRAINED; we do not either recommend planting strawberries on EXTREMELY high land unless in a section where there is ample rainfall for vegetation, and soil is very fertile. If this be the conditions they will prove a great success on extremely high sandy land. If you have grown strawberries on your land before, there is no one a better judge than yourself about where they should be planted. Strawberries will do exceedingly well following truck crops, such as Tomatoes, Peas, Beans, Cabbage, etc., or on land that has been spread with barn-yard manure. When possible the year before plants are set, plant a crop of cow peas in the land, they make real strawberry plant food, and we have never failed to have success with strawberries, preceded by a good crop of peas.

Preparing Land. The land should be plowed deep, if possible, as this gives the water chance to go down quick when wet, and causes moisture to rise in times of drought. Lay off the rows after you have thoroughly pulverized or made smooth by use of some machinery either $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet apart, set the plants in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the row, rows 4 feet apart, set plants 1 foot apart in the row; either method is practical for field culture. See table page 13 in this catalog for the number of plants required to set an acre at given distances. After plants are set cultivate frequently, about every 10 days; keep all grass and weeds from the plants by use of a hoe, while in its infancy stage.

Time To Set Strawberry Plants. In the south plants should be set in January, February and March, in the Middle States, March and April, in the Northern States,

APRIL. Plants always for the greatest results should be planted just as early as you can get the land ready. We have greater success with them by planting during the month of February, than the month of April, but here in Delaware it is not always possible to have the land ready by February owing to freezing weather; however this is our month for planting whenever possible, which usually is. **MANY OF OUR CUSTOMERS** wait until they have their land ready to set the plants before placing their order with us, or giving us instructions to ship, in case the order has been placed before; **THIS IS A MISTAKE.** Be sure to have your plants on hand when you are ready to set them. If impossible to set the plants as soon as received immediately remove them from the crates, open the bundles of plants and bed them in a V-shaped trench, in soft moist soil, preferably in shade of some kind; when bedding do not cover the buds. Use plenty of water as soon as bedded; if cared for in this way they will keep in fine condition for two to three weeks. When bedding press the soil firmly to the roots. Mulch with straw after bedded. Use only small amount of straw.

Spring is the proper time for planting in the northern states. (While a good many plants are set in the fall, and with a reasonable amount of success, still the time for growing is not sufficiently long to allow the plants to produce a crop of berries the first year, and the extra expense of cultivation and care does not pay for the outlay.) Set your plants just as early in the spring as possible in April for the Northern States, and earlier if possible in southern. Avoid planting on a dry, windy day. When the plants are being set great care should be taken that the roots are not exposed. Keep the roots in a pail of water, if they are somewhat dry, and in planting see that the moist soil comes in contact with the roots.

Fertilizer. Barn-yard manure spread on the land before plowing is very good; if this can be done we prefer it above all other manures. When using commercial fertilizer at the roots one should be careful that it is put down in bottom of furrow, and mixed well with the soil before making up the rows. We have great success with 5 per cent ammonia, and 8 per cent. Phosphoric acid or in other words a 5-8-0 used in the row, mixed with the soil well, before making up the bed to set the plants. When using a commercial fertilizer, 5-8-0 apply about 10 lbs. to every 100 yards of row. The plants should be set with a trowel or flat dibble; do not leave the crown of the plants either above or below the surface of the ground. Young plants set in the spring will bloom quite full; these blooms should be cut off to make the plants stronger in growth, which will mean more new plants and a heavier crop of fruit the next fruiting season. We use a 5-8-5 Fertilizer for top dressing strawberries in the spring.

Mulching. As soon as the ground is frozen so as to hold up a team and wagon it is best to mulch. This is not absolutely necessary, but it is a great advantage where straw or anything that can be used for mulch can be had, as it protects them from being hurt by hard freezing. In the spring rake between the rows, and it will help to retain moisture and keep the berries clean.

We use damp moss when packing all kinds of Nursery Stock; this insures good, live plants when they reach our Customers.

PRUNING ROOTS

Before setting plants it is best to prune the roots back about one-fourth. Cutting off the ends of the roots causes them to callous, and they will send out numerous feeders and will make a much stronger root system than could be made if the roots were not pruned. And shortening the roots makes it easier to set the plants. In doing this pruning you simply take a pair of shears or a sharp knife and cut about 1 inch off the lower end of the roots. A full bunch of twenty-five plants may be pruned at one cutting.

PLANTING AND PRUNING DIRECTIONS

In presenting these instructions to our patrons, we should earnestly request that they give the most careful attention to the details. We having fulfilled our part by furnishing first class stock in good condition, also giving necessary instructions how to plant and care for it, if any of our customers should lose a part of their stock, the fault cannot be on our side. We allude to this because years of experience have taught us that the public lose nursery stock because they neglect it. We guarantee to supply first class stock in good condition, and could we plant and care for it, would willingly insure success with it. ANYTHING THAT HAS TO BE CULTIVATED IN THE EARTH CAN NO MORE LIVE WITHOUT CULTIVATION THAN CAN A HUMAN BODY LIVE WITHOUT NOURISHMENT.

THE PROPER SEASON for transplanting Nursery stock is during the months of late October, November and December in Autumn, and February, March and April in the Spring.

ON RECEIPT OF TREES. Store in a cool place protected from wind and sun; plant as soon as possible. When stock arrives frozen do not unpack; place same in a room without heat or frost until it thaws out. When trees are received several days or weeks in advance of the date you will be ready to plant, unpack and open the bundles, bed them out until you are ready to plant. When doing this dig a trench deep enough to admit all roots, and cover with mellow earth, extending well up the bodies of the trees. Select spot where no water stands.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Hints on Transplanting, Etc.

We cannot attempt to give complete directions on all points connected with Tree Planting, but simply a few hints on the more important operations. Every man who purchases a bill of trees should put himself in possession of "The Fruit Garden," or some other treatise on tree culture, that will furnish him with full and reliable instructions on the routine of management. Transplanting is to be considered under the following heads:

The Preparation of the Soil. For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the sub-soil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands manuring will be unnecessary, but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover or well decom-

posed manure or compost. To ensure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn, or potatoes.

The Preparation of the Trees. In regard to this important operation, there are more fatal errors committed than in any other. As a general thing, trees are planted in the ground precisely as they are sent from the nursery. In removing a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by a proper pruning, adapted to the size, form, and condition of the tree, as follows:

Standard Orchard Trees. These, as sent from the nursery, vary from five to seven feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming a head. These branches should all be cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. In case of older trees, of extra size, the pruning must be in proportion; as a general thing it will be safe to shorten all the previous year's shoots to three or four buds at their base, and where branches are very numerous some may be cut out entirely.

Yearling Trees Intended for Pyramids. Some of these may have a few side branches, the smallest of which should be cut clean away, reserving only the strongest and the best placed. In other respects they should be pruned as directed for trees of two years' growth. Those having no side branches should be cut back so far as to insure the production of a tier of branches within twelve inches of the ground. A strong yearling, four to six feet, may be cut back about half, and the weaker ones more than that. It is better to cut too low than not low enough, for if the tier of branches be not low enough the pyramidal form cannot afterward be perfected.

Planting. Dig holes in the first place large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position; then, having the tree pruned as before directed, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and the best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then fill in the remainder and tread gently with the foot. The use of the water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather, early in fall or late in spring. Guard against planting too deep; the trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the nursery. In very dry, gravelly ground, the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil.

Always remove the straw and moss from the package before planting. Never put manure so as to come in contact with the roots of any plant or tree. Use only good soil on and around the roots.

The foregoing has been prepared with the greatest care, and with a special desire to aid our customers in the growth and care of their stock.

Staking. If the trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake.

Mulching. When the tree is planted throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, five or six inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere both in spring and fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots.

After-Culture. The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their natural growth. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

How To Plant

Preparation of Roots. Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. This prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibers.

Preparation of the Top. This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots, as follows:

Trees with branching heads should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones, intended for the framework of the tree, cut back to within two or three buds of their base.

In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light, but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all Deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but Arbor Vitae and other Evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting.

Directions for planting, mulching, staking and after-culture, same as for fruit trees (see Hints in Fruit Department).

Pruning

Pruning, as practiced by some people, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly conifers, into cones, pyramids, and other unnatural shapes. Ever tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of the beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgement and care, to lop off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which has become too dense, and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

Gentlemen: Jacksonville, Fla., April 14, 1924.

Order No. 13244 received on the 12th in good shape. The strawberry plants were the best rooted I ever saw.

Sincerely,

Albert M. Scott.

Shearing may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees and shrubs.

Pruning Shrubs

Many persons trim and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace.

Each shrub has peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. Weigelas, Duetzias, Forsythias, and Mock Orange flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, hence the shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood, which is to flower the following season.

Spiraes, Lilacs, Altheas and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering. The *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.

Pruning Evergreens

Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This should be done in April, just before the trees start to grow.

ROSES

Brief Directions for Planting, Etc.

When to Plant. If the situation be not too much exposed where the Roses are to be set out, we prefer fall planting for all hardy kinds. Dormant plants set out in the spring should be planted early, for no plant suffers more from being set out late than the Rose. The plants should be put in friable, rich soil, and firmly pressed in with the foot, taking care not to bruise the roots.

Pruning. All must be more or less pruned when planted; do not neglect this. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. All weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut out, and also any shoots that crowd the plant, and prevent free entrance of light and air. Besides spring pruning, many kinds of Hybrid Perpetuals require to be pruned as soon as their first blossoming is over, in order to induce a free display of flowers in autumn.

Protection. All Roses would be better for a light covering. This may be done by hilling up with earth, or better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants and securing them with evergreen branches, oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient.

Insects. If proper attention is paid to soil, planting, watering, etc., and a few directions heeded, you will not often be greatly troubled.



Spraying a block of 300,000 Concord grape vines growing in our Nurseries. Coming 1 year old. Photographed August 15, 1924. Our continuous spraying and clean cultivation places us in a position to sell you Grape Vines far superior to many on the market at this time.

The vapor of tobacco is very effective in destroying insects. It is customary to strew the ground under the plants with tobacco stems, which being moistened by the syringing creates a vapor which is destructive to insect life.

In the month of May, or as soon as the leaves have pushed forth, the rose caterpillar makes its appearance; he can readily be detected, for he glues a leaf or two together to form his shelter. Every day the bushes should be gone over, and these glued leaves pinched between the finger and thumb, so as to crush the caterpillar; let no fastidious grower neglect this, or be induced to try other remedies; this is the only one that is simple and effective. For other insects such as the saw fly, larvae, and all such as come at a later date than the caterpillar, an occasional syringing, vigorously applied, will prove an excellent preventive. When they have made their appearance, a sprinkling of powdered white hellebore over the plants will often destroy or disperse them; but the plants should be well moistened before the hellebore is applied, so that it will remain.

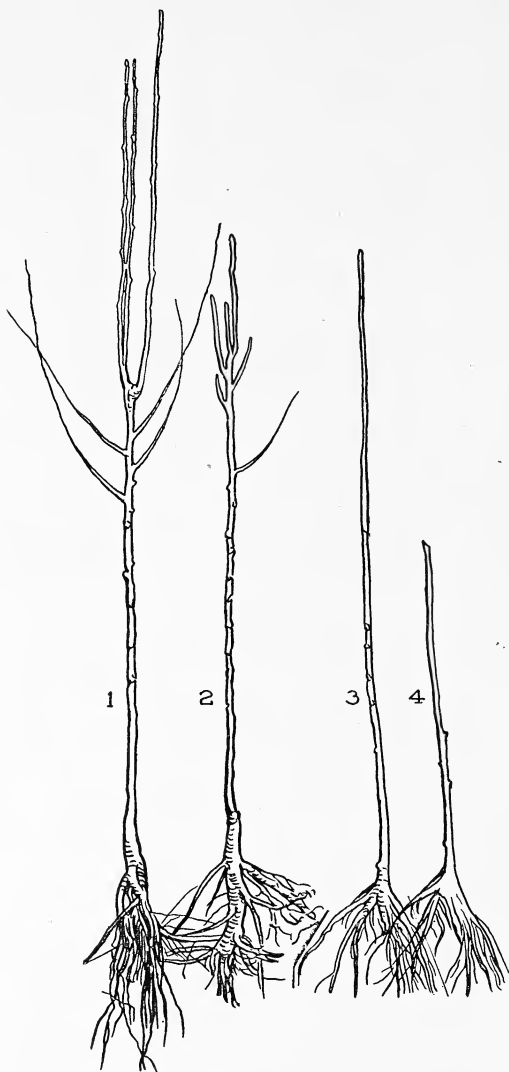
For the rose bug, hand picking must be resorted to; it is proof against hellebore, whale-oil soap, and all such applications.

Mildew. This disease is generally caused by extremes of heat and cold, and by a long continuance of damp, cloudy weather. The best remedies are sulphur or soot; one of these should be applied the moment the disease makes its appearance. It is a good plan to previously sprinkle the plants with water so that the substance applied will adhere.

Dear Sirs: Massachusetts, February 11, 1924.

Just a line of thanks for the forty Baldwin apple trees sent me two years ago. Every one lived and made remarkable growth. Am glad to send you another order. I do not remember if you sent the others by express or freight, please use your judgment. Yours truly,

J. H. Crosby.



The above drawing illustrates 2-year and 1-year-old fruit trees as they are received from our Nurseries, and how they should be pruned either before or after planting. For instance, tree No. 1 is a 2-year-old tree and tree No. 2 is the same tree after being pruned; tree No. 3 is a 1-year-old tree and tree No. 4 is the same tree after being pruned. It is strictly necessary that all fruit trees be cut back at the tops as shown in the illustration. By so doing it gives the trees fine symmetrical heads and greatly lessens the shock of transplantation.

Gentlemen:

San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 4, 1924.

The New York, Brandywine and Big Joe strawberry plants arrived and they are in tip top shape—they could not be in better condition. Please quote me your best price on 10,000 Missionary.

Yours truly,

H. R. Corning.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

Distances of planting different kind of fruit trees, etc., square method:

Peach trees	20 feet apart each way
Standard Apple	35 feet apart each way
Cherry, sour	18 feet apart each way
Cherry, sweet	20 feet apart each way
Standard Pear	20 feet apart each way
Plum	20 feet apart each way
Grape vines, rows 8 feet apart	8 feet apart in row
Currants, and Gooseberries, rows 4 feet apart....	4 feet apart in row
Blackberries, rows 6 feet apart	6 feet apart in row
Raspberries and Dewberries, rows 4 feet apart....	5 feet apart in row
Strawberries, field culture, rows 4 feet apart.....	1 foot apart in row
Strawberries, garden culture, rows 2 feet apart...	1 foot apart in row
Asparagus, in field, rows 3 feet apart.....	2 feet apart in row
Asparagus, in beds, rows 1½ feet apart	1 foot apart in row

Number of Trees or Plants Required to Set an Acre at Various Distances

Trees planted 35 feet apart each way, requires	35 trees to acre
Trees planted 30 feet apart each way, requires	49 trees to acre
Trees planted 25 feet apart each way, requires	69 trees to acre
Trees planted 20 feet apart each way, requires	109 trees to acre
Trees planted 18 feet apart each way, requires	135 trees to acre
Trees planted 16 feet apart each way, requires	170 trees to acre
Trees planted 14 feet apart each way, requires	222 trees to acre
Trees planted 12 feet apart each way, requires	302 trees to acre
Trees planted 10 feet apart each way, requires	435 trees to acre
Trees planted 8 feet apart each way, requires	680 trees to acre
Trees planted 6 feet apart each way, requires	1,210 trees to acre
Trees planted 4 feet apart each way, requires	2,722 trees to acre

Number of Plants Required to Set an Acre at Various Distances

1 by 1 foot, 43,560	4 by 1 foot, 10,500	6 by 1 foot, 7,260
2 by 2 feet, 10,890	4 by 2 feet, 5,445	6 by 2 feet, 3,630
3 by 1 foot, 14,520	5 by 1 foot, 8,712	7 by 1 foot, 6,122
3 by 2 feet, 7,260	5 by 2 feet, 4,356	7 by 2 feet, 3,061

Rules for Other Distances

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to an acre.

Gentlemen: Plainfield, N. J., April 19, 1924.

My son writes me that he received the grape vines you sent and that they were in perfect condition and much nicer and larger than he dared expect for the money. Many thanks.

Respectfully,

Mrs. Bessie Ison.

Gentlemen: Brooklyn, N. Y., April 5, 1924.

I received shrubs and roses O. K. and think they are al you say. Wil be sending you another order soon.

Sincerely yours,

George Stewart.

Gentlemen: Pennsylvania, March 3, 1924.

Kindly send me your new catalog for 1924 as I want some more plants this spring and as the ones obtained from you last year were so good I naturally thought of your nursery before ordering again this spring.

Yours truly,

John R. Handlan.



ELBERTA—The old reliable money-maker

PEACH TREES

We are offering only a limited number of varieties, ones that you can depend on giving you a good crop of fruit. We do not think it worth while to propagate a large number of varieties, when a few of the best varieties will make more money for our customers. The peach crop is quite sure if you give your trees proper attention. To succeed in growing fruit, first of all plant good trees, give them correct pruning, frequent spraying, proper cultivation, good fertilizing, careful picking and attractive packing; by so doing your orchard will give you profit year after year. Our peach trees are budded with buds cut from our bearing orchards; we know they are true-to-name. For spraying instructions, consult your County Agent or Experiment station in your State.

	each	10	100	1000
1½-2 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$120.00
2 -3 ft. ....	.30	2.50	20.00	150.00
3 -4 ft. ....	.35	3.00	25.00	200.00
4 -5 ft. ....	.40	3.50	30.00	250.00
5 -6 ft. ....	.50	4.00	35.00	300.00

1 to 4 trees of one variety sold at the each rate; 5 to 30 of one variety at the 10 rate; 30 to 250 of one variety at the 100 rate.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. This is another triumph in the production of very early peaches; there is no known variety that can compare with it in all the qualities that go to make a desirable early market variety. Perfect freestone.

BILYEU. Large; nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm. A good shipper; rather late. Middle to last of October.

BANNER. Tree is a good grower. Bears young, is very productive. Fruit large, deep yellow with crimson cheek; flesh yellow, excellent quality, rich, firm; equal to any as a keeper and shipper. A profitable late market variety. Early Sept.



Partial view of a large block of small peach trees, photographed very early in the growing season of 1924.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Ripens here the first to fifteenth of August. Fruit is large, white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, of excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. One of the very best market sorts. Freestone.

BERKS FAVORITE. A new peach, taking very fast with commercial fruit growers. Ripens September 15th to 20th, size large, skin white with red cheek, flesh white, a good cropper and unexcelled shipper.

CAPTAIN EDE. Is a splendid yellow, freestone variety. In appearance it is much like Elberta, which it equals in every way, except not quite as large, but is better quality.

CARMEN. A very hardy peach, ripening here about the middle of July; skin pale yellow, with blush on sunny side; flesh white, tender, sweet and melting. Ships well. The best early market peach.

CROSBY. A peach of good quality which was once extensively planted. Fine grained, tender, sweet and very agreeable. Freestone. Tree is vigorous, hardy, healthy and very productive. Ripens September.

CHAMPION. A Western Peach of very large size and good quality, also noticeably for the regularity of its bearing. Skin is of a rich creamy white, with a red cheek; flesh creamy-white, sweet and delicious, rich and juicy. A most profitable and good-selling market Peach. July 20th.

CHAIR'S CHOICE. Begins to ripen about the first of September. Large in size; flesh firm, of the sweetest and richest grape flavor; color yellow. Freestone.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. Freestone. Large, oblong, yellow with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich, excellent flavor.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. Ripens with Chair's Choice. Freestone. High quality and very large size; flesh deep yellow; skin yellow with a broad dark red cheek.

Elberta. Mid-season. A valuable large peach, of good quality; fruit large, yellow with red cheek; juicy and extremely high flavored; flesh yellow; freestone. The leading market variety. Ripens here about the middle of August.

FITZGERALD. This is one of the hardiest varieties of peaches, and the quality resembles Early Crawford. Fruit runs medium to large. has yellow flesh. Freestone. Extra hardy.

FOSTER. Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Ripens with Early Crawford.

FOX SEEDLING. Freestone. Ripens about September 15th. Fruit is very large and of good quality and flavor. Carries long distances, a good market sort. Largely planted.

FRANCES. Freestone. Ripens last of August. A seedling of Elberta and of same size and family; skin yellow with red blush, flesh yellow.

GLOBE. A rapid, vigorous grower and enormous bearer; fruit very large, globular in form, flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with red-dish crimson towards the pit or stone; quality good; very rich and luscious. Sept. and Oct.

GREENSBORO. Ripens here from June 25th to July 10th. Large in size; white in color with a red cheek. Flesh rich and melting; very juicy; tree a strong grower.

HILEY. Ripens about a week before the Belle of Georgia, also a seedling of the Belle. Tree very hardy; a large creamy white peach with rich blush on sunny side; a long keeper and good shipper. Freestone.

IRON MOUNTAIN. Ripens September 1st. Freestone. Fruit is of large size, color white.

J. H. HALE. One of the best sorts for market or garden. Fruit is very large, round, quality excellent. Skin yellow finely colored, flesh yellow, sweet and melting. Ripens just before the Elberta. A very good one.

KALAMAZOO. A popular market peach in Michigan; inferior to Elberta but a heavier cropper. Grows to a medium size, color yellow, with red cheek, freestone, yellow flesh, moderately tender and juicy. Late September.

KRUMMEL. Freestone. Season of ripening in Delaware about September 10th to 20th. Fruit is quite large, fine flavor, skin yellow, splashed with red. Fine for canning or preserving, largely planted by the commercial growers as with the garden planters.

LEMON FREE. A regular and prolific bearer, with fruit sometimes measuring 12 inches in circumference, and of finest color and flavor. Ripens first of October. Freestone.

MAYFLOWER. Earliest peach known. Color red all over beautiful appearance. Extra hardy, ripening about June 25th. Freestone.

OLD MIXON. A white fleshed peach with a red cheek. Flesh rather tender for shipping, hence not so much planted as formerly. It is a delicious peach for eating, cooking and canning. Good size, free pit. Early September.

ROCHESTER. Has the habits and characteristics of the Crawford, but fully two weeks earlier. Yellow, freestone, good size, very sweet and fine flavor. Requires only half the usual amount of sugar for canning. Ripens about the middle of July.

RED GEORGIA. Tree a strong grower. Flesh of fruit is blood red. Fine for pickling. Ripens September 20th to October 1st. Perfect clingstone.

RAY. Tree a fine grower. Fruit ripens early in August, of large size, very productive, white with red blush. Freestone.

STUMP. A showy, white fleshed peach with a bright red cheek. Very large, juicy, sweet and good. Is freestone and ripens near the end of September.

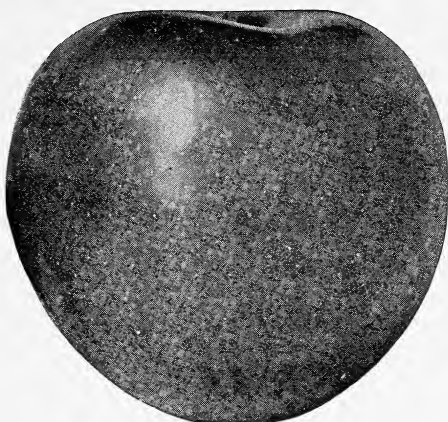
SALWAY. Large roundish ovate; yellow, with a crimson cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the pit; sweet, juicy, good. Late. Valued as one of the best late peaches for market. October. Free.

TRIUMPH. A valuable commercial variety to follow the earlier varieties. The peach is yellow with a red cheek, flesh not entirely free, with sweet rich flavor. Early August.

TROTH'S EARLY. Ripens about June 20th to July 1st, medium to small in size; flesh a mixture of white and red to the stone, opens freely. Flavor unsurpassed, unexcelled for table use and local markets.

WHITE HEATH CLING. Ripens from September 10th to 15th. This is an old variety of cling peach and has never been excelled by any other of its class. Fruit extra large and roundish; flesh white and exceedingly juicy. It is a favorite with all housewives for canning purposes.

YELLOW ST. JOHN. The best of its season. A perfect freestone. Tree is vigorous and productive. Last of August.



STAYMAN WINESAP

APPLE TREES

The price of apples is always high and it seems impossible for growers to supply the demand. It is the healthiest of all fruits. Its seasons of ripening extends throughout the entire summer and fall months. It is also possible to have them the year around. For spraying instructions, consult your County Agent or Experiment station in your State.

	each	10	100	1000
1 yr. 1-2 ft.	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$150.00
1 yr. 2-3 ft. ....	.35	3.00	25.00	200.00
1 yr. 3-4 ft. ....	.40	3.50	30.00	250.00
2 yr. 4-5 ft. ....	.50	4.00	35.00	300.00
2 yr. 5-6 ft. ....	.60	5.00	40.00	350.00

1 to 4 trees of one variety sold at the each rate; 5 to 30 of one variety at the 10 rate; 30 to 250 of one variety at the 100 rate.

BALDWIN. Large, roundish, skin deep red; flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor; very vigorous and productive. The best all-around winter apple for New England and Northern States. Splendid keeper. December to March.

DELICIOUS. Winter apple. Keeps well, color red and yellow, fine grained; and quite juicy, flavor slightly acid, but very good. A good apple for either home use or market.

DUTCHESS. Very hardy grower, fruit medium size, red striped, the bright red shaded with crimson. A very good early apple.

GANO. Good size, deep red with tender yellow flesh. A good keeper and shipper. Tree a strong grower and bears well. Fruit has a peculiar cone shape. Season, February to May.

GRIMES GOLDEN. Very large, skin golden yellow; flesh tender and crisp. A very good fall apple. September to January. Grown in all sections of the country.

HENRY CLAY. Comes into bearing two or three days ahead of the Transparent. Very prolific, of large size, color green with slight blush. Fastly becoming popular with the commercial growers, some claim it pays better than Transparent.

HYSLOP. (Crab Apple). Large, handsome, crimson, splashed with dark red. Very prolific. September.

JONATHAN. Most beautiful of all apples. Season November to April. Fruit medium to large, roundish, yellow nearly covered with red, fine grained, tender and finely flavored.

KING DAVID. Early winter. A heavy annual bearer of medium size, dark red apples.

McINTOSH. Medium size, nearly covered with a bright red flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. October to February,

MAIDEN BLUSH. One of the most beautiful; pale lemon with crimson cheek; flesh white tender and crisp. October.

MAMOTH BLACK TWIG. Very closely resembles Paragon, but there is a difference. Many Nurserymen list same as Paragon. It is generally known by those who have watched them very closely that the Paragon is the best one of the two. They are both good varieties to plant commercially or for home use.

NORTHERN SPY. Large, bright, light red and yellow. Flesh juicy, rich, crisp, tender, aromatic, of good flavor. Tree strong grower. November to March.

PARAGON. Winter. A round apple, of extra-large size; skin smooth, yellowish, covered with deep red, the general effect being dark red; flesh tender, tinged with yellow, crisp, sub-acid aromatic, of excellent quality in every way. Tree is vigorous and healthy and yields big crops every year.

RED ASTRACHAN. Large, nearly covered with deep crimson, juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. Tree a vigorous grower. A good bearer. August.

RED SIBERIAN. (Crab) About an inch in diameter, grows in clusters. Yellow with lively scarlet cheek.

ROME BEAUTY. Large; roundish, slightly conical, with bright red on a pale yellow ground; fine grained, juicy, good quality.

SMOKEHOUSE. Fruit medium to large, uniform size and shape. Color yellow or greenish mottled with rather dark red, sometimes deepening to a solid bright red. October to March.

STAYMEN'S WINESAP. November to April, but keeps well in May. A profitable sort to grow for market, and the best for home use. Large in size, fine appearance, good flavor, juicy and crisp, color red. A great success.

TOLMAN'S SWEET. A splendid winter sweet apple. Color yellow, good cooking apple, bears when young.

WEALTHY. Fall. Almost solid red. Flesh white, tender, crisp, juicy fine grained. A good keeper.

WINTER BANANA. Size large, golden yellow and beautifully shaped with bright crimson red. Flesh lemon yellow, fine grained, sub-acid, rich, aromatic flavor. Season November to January.

WILLIAMS EARLY RED. Among the earliest to ripen and the largest of all early apples, a better name for it is "Big Red Apple." Flesh is white, and slightly tart, like Transparent, bears heavily on young trees.

WINESAP. Medium to large size. Red color; flesh yellow; firm crisp, with rich flavor quality very good. November to May.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Fruit medium to large, with a brilliant waxy skin; flesh is tender, crisp and juicy, color yellow. Summer apple growing offers a large profit to the fruit grower, and the Yellow Transparent is the variety to plant.

YORK IMPERIAL. A very good one, trees come into bearing early, and bears a good crop each year. Skin bright yellow covered with bright red and striped, very large. Suitable to any part of the country.

APRICOT TREES

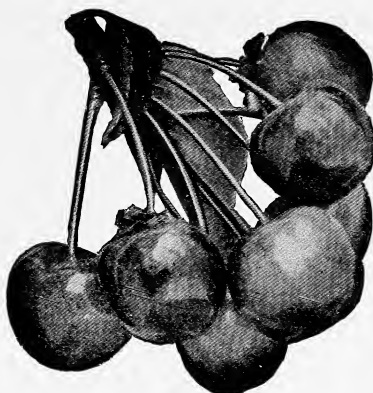
	Each	10
4-5 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00

ALEXANDER. Large size, orange skin, and flesh. The best apricot. July.

MULBERRIES

2 yr. 5-6 ft.	\$1.00 each
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RUSSIAN. Tree is a splendid grower, soon attains good size, fruit very heavy regularly, a good crop of the most delicious mulberries. Trees bear when quite young, beginning second year in the nursery row.



MONTMORENCY—Hardy and productive

CHERRY TREES

	each	10	100	1000
1 yr. 3-4 ft.	\$.80	\$7.00	\$60.00	\$500.00
2 yr. 4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	70.00	600.00
2 yr. 5-6 ft.	1.25	10.00	90.00	800.00

1 to 4 trees of one variety sold at the each rate; 5 to 30 of one variety at the 10 rate; 30 to 250 of one variety at the 100 rate.

SWEET CHERRIES

BLACK TARTARIAN. Black, very large, rich and sweet. Productive. Ripens last of June.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Yellow with red cheek; tender, rich, delicious, very fine, large, roundish, depresses at stem; productive, early.

NAPOLEON. Yellow, tinged with red. Good shipper.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU. Flesh tender, juicy, good flavor. Mahogany color.

SOUR CHERRIES

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium to large. Dark red, juicy, good flavor. June.

ENGLISH MORELO... Large size. Color dark red, quality very good. Late.

MONTMORENCY. Medium to large. Dark red, juicy, good flavor. Late.

YELLOW SPANISH. Ripens early in June. Fruit large, color yellow. Tree vigorous grower.

PLUM TREES

	each	10	100	1000
4-5 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$70.00	\$600.00
5-6 ft.	1.25	10.00	90.00	800.00

ABUNDANCE. Fruit very large and showy; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy, tender and sweet. A good market variety.

BURBANK. Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh juicy and pleasant. Ripens middle of August. Productive.

GREEN GAGE. Skin pale green. Excellent. An old standard variety.

GERMAN PRUNE. Dark purple or blue, juicy, rich, of best quality. September.

RED JUNE. Ripens first of August, fruit large, flesh light lemon yellow, half cling; slightly sub-acid and of good quality. Very productive.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. Medium size fruit, produced in thick cluster or groups. Tree a strong grower, and very productive of dark purple colored plums. October.

SATSUMOTA. A very heavy bearing regularly. Fruit large, red, fleshy and of excellent quality and flavor.



Partial view of a large block of 2 year apple trees. Photographed September 1, 1924. Note clean straight healthy trees. Whether you contemplate planting only a few trees for own use or a Commercial Orchard, these trees would please you.

PEAR TREES

	each	10	100	1000
4-5 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$70.00	\$600.00
5-6 ft.	1.25	10.00	90.00	800.00

PRICE OF KEIFFER PEAR TREES

	each	10	100	1000
1 yr. 2-3 ft.	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$150.00
1 yr. 3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00	25.00	200.00
2 yr. 4-5 ft. ....	.40	3.50	30.00	250.00
2 yr. 5-6 ft. ....	.50	4.00	35.00	300.00

BARTLETT. Season last of August to September 15th. Good strong grower, flesh is white, fine grained, luscious, large and buttery, has a rich melting flavor and very sweet.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Summer. Fruit large, yellow lemon color, spotted with brown dots; flesh fine, rich and sweet. A very good one.

DUTCHESS. Strong grower, productive, not subject to blight. Fruit large, light green patched with russet, melting, juicy, sweet and good. October and November.

KIEFFER. One of the most prolific pears. It is an abundant and regular bearer. Good shipper. Fruit large, color yellow with red cheek. Will produce ten bushels of pears to the tree when ten years old, begins fruiting successfully when three years old. Season October.

LE CONTE. Robust tree; luxuriant foliage; fruit large attractive. Season July and August.

LAWRENCE. Medium, yellow with brown dots, melting, pleasant, aromatic. November and December.

SECKEL. Medium size, skin rich, yellowish brown with deep brownish red cheek when fully ripe; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery. One of the richest and highest flavored pears known. Summer.

NECTARINE TREES

	each	10
3-4 ft.	\$.50	\$4.00
4-5 ft. ....	.60	5.00

BOSTON. Large size, skin and flesh bright yellow. Very popular. July.



Isn't This Planting Pretty? Only costs a few dollars.

QUINCE TREES

	each	10
2 yr. 4-5 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00

CHAMPION. Tree strong grower; produces a good crop every year. Fruit is large and of good quality. Cooks as tender as an apple. October.

BOURGEAT. Large, golden yellow, fine quality, tree healthy, a good one.

ORANGE. Good size. Heavy bearer. Flesh orange yellow.
THE VARIETIES OF PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY AND QUINCE TREES

**WE OFFER ARE SELECTED VARIETIES. THEY ARE THE
 BEST BY TEST OF A NUMBER OF VARIETIES. YOU
 WILL BE PLEASED WITH THE FRUIT THEY PRODUCE**

Gentlemen: Washington, D. C., May 5, 1924.

Trees and plants received all in good order. Planted and looking fine. Thanking You for your promptness, I am
 Very respectfully,
 A. A. Sturgeon.

Gentlemen: Philadelphia, Pa., December 5, 1924.

Please pardon me for not dropping you a line sooner to tell you just how I was pleased with the nursery stock that you sent me. It was necessary for me to wait three or four days to plant after receiving the stock, but when I opened the box I found everything so well packed that I believe it would have been alright several days longer. I believe that by next spring I am going to have a beautiful lawn. Thanking you for the interest shown in the matter, I am
 Yours truly,
 I. W. Williams,



SENATOR DUNLAP

STRAWBERRIES

The growing of good strawberry plants is one of our specialties of which we have to offer our customers this spring about thirty acres of new land grown plants, all on our own soil and grown under the personal supervision of G. E. Bunting who has spent a whole life's work on strawberries. Naturally this long experience means much to our customers, because as strawberry specialists we know the varieties at sight, and keep our plants true to name. Growing plants in new land enables us to keep them decidedly free from insects and diseases. Our long experience in handling strawberry plants for shipment places us in a position to say we know how to care for the plants from the time they are dug until they are delivered to the express office, which is a long step toward plants reaching our customers in good condition. Strawberry plants are more of a perishable commodity than much of the other nursery stock which we grow and for this reason we have a separate packing house with a number of helpers who give their full time to this end of the business, G. E. Bunting in charge.

We are pleased to be in a position to offer strawberry plants this spring for a lower price than for several years, the growing season was very favorable with us last summer for plant growth and each acre produced a very good crop of plants, which cut down cost of growing them, this advantage, we are glad to give to our customers.

We solicit your strawberry plant orders again this season and assure you we will try to please you in both quality of stock and service.

Gentlemen:

Kentucky, April 14, 1924.

My order arrived here Friday noon, the 11th, in good condition. Had them all set out by Friday evening. The stock is very nice. I thank you very much for your prompt service and nice plants.

Yours truly,
C. W. Bedford.



PREMIER—The best Strawberry excepting all others

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES

Writing descriptions is the nurseryman's hardest task, as there are so many varieties that produce wonderfully in some sections of the country, while in other sections they are not so good, thus it is important that one should be familiar with the variety before planting extensively of it. We have discarded several varieties of strawberry plants, and are recommending varieties which seems to be successful over a large part of the country. When writing descriptions of strawberry plants we always make same as short as possible, and to the point. When possible we always advise where each variety is best adapted to the soils and climate in many sections of the country.

AROMA. (Perfect). Late. One of the best late varieties. Plants are large, very vigorous and healthy; fruit is large to very large, roundish of a bright glossy red, of excellent quality and one of the most productive late varieties. Can always be depended on bearing a large crop of first class fruit. Planted in all sections of the country, most extensively planted in the Middle West and tropical sections of the country.

BIG LATE. (Perfect). Late. Vigorous grower, very productive. Fine quality. Berries very large, rich in color and a handsome bright green cap increases the beauty and selling price of the berries, which are very, very firm and will carry to market in excellent condition. Produces great quantities of berries which average large in size throughout the growing season. Only introduced a few years ago, but are already being extensively planted in a commercial way.

BARKLEY. Same as New York.

BRANDYWINE. (Perfect). Medium late. Fruit extra large and very firm, has unequalled shipping qualities, a very heavy cropper, it is a standard variety the country over. More extensively planted in the tropical climates, bears a heavy crop of No. 1 fruit anywhere strawberries will grow. You would like Brandywine.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. This is a new extra-early variety of great promise. In New Jersey where it originated the growers are very enthusiastic over it. One leading grower says: "Campbell's Early comes in ahead of them all, growing from such large, healthy plants with a light green, waxy upright foliage protecting the great crop of large

beautiful, rich red berries. They have a beautiful green calyx and come second to none in flavor. One of the most wonderful features of the Campbell's Early is that practically all grow to full size and no knotty, ill-shaped berries; they ripen perfectly all over with no green ends. They are fine, vigorous growers, have perfect blossoms, and will retain their firmness in carrying to distant markets.

CHESAPEAKE. (Perfect). Late. Ripens a little earlier than Gandy. Has a beautiful appearance, extra large, even in shape and uniform in size. Plants are healthy, dark green in color, rich and vigorous, no rust, no disease; in fact, no weakness of any kind. This is a very good late variety, also, very well known and extensively planted wherever strawberries are grown. This is one of the varieties that we can always recommend to be good. It requires lots of plants to take care of the orders we receive for Chesapeake, having grown it for several years and have never yet had enough plants to fill all of our orders. It is extensively planted by many of the largest growers as well as for table use.

CORSICAN. Same as New York.

DR. BURRILL. Very similar to Senator Dunlap, possibly a and good keeper—excellent for canning and very delicious to eat on the table. The blossoms are perfect and its long blooming season makes it good for planting with imperfect flowering sorts.

DORNAN. Same as New York.

FENDALL. (Imperfect). Midseason. A very good variety. Produces heavy crops of fruit of excellent quality. In fact, we know of but one other variety that will produce more fruit and that is Premier. The berries are large in size. Flesh is rich in color, smooth and glossy. Fendall is a strong grower with luxuriant light green foliage. The large green caps add to its attractiveness. Its blossoms are imperfect and should be planted near some perfect variety for best results.

GIBSON. (Perfect). We believe this is exactly the same as Parson's Beauty. We can see no difference in growth of plants nor fruit.

GANDY. (Imperfect). This is an excellent late variety of strawberries and is grown here at Selbyville, Del., the largest strawberry center in the world, by thousands of acres. Probably no higher compliment could be paid to this variety than the fact that all other late varieties are compared with it. Does best in springy land and some clay in its make up. Fruit is extremely large and of fine flavor. We have known Gandy to be shipped 500 miles in refrigerator cars and still look better over fancy local berries grown near by and brought in the market with the Gandy which has been shipped so far. The perfect shape of the berries and the large bright green caps make the berries very beautiful and attractive. Its great shipping qualities enables it to hold this beauty and attractiveness until it gets to the market. This grand old variety was originated in New Jersey several years ago and is just as good today as it ever was.

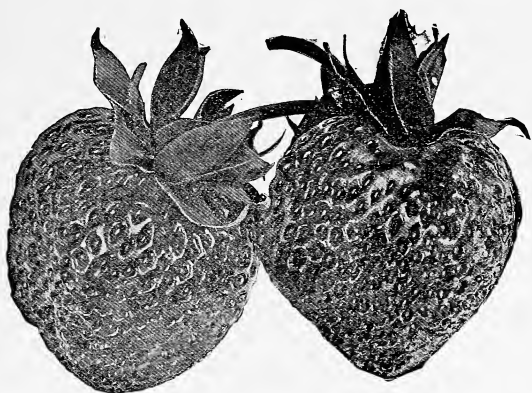
GLEN MARY. Probably no variety of strawberries will produce more quarts per acre than Glen Mary. It is very popular throughout the northern half of the United States and especially in Pennsylvania, New York and New England. Firm enough for distant shipping. It is of handsome appearance and good quality. The fruit is of large size and dark red in color with prominent seeds of bright yellow. The meat is so rich and juicy and of such high flavor that, when once eaten, more is wanted. Glen Mary is a strong grower which makes large, healthy plants, with an abundance of dark green foliage. Not only is Glen Mary a heavy cropper, but the berries are of such quality and attractiveness that they bring top prices on the market. more vigorous and heavier cropper. It bears well, is a good shipper

HAVERLAND. Exceedingly productive: fruit large and very fine; one of the most popular and well tested varieties, withstands drought better than most kinds; color light. Demands for plants has always been much larger than the supply. You will not miss it in buying some Haverland. They are a good sure berry. Bought largely for main crop all over the country. They make a good sized fruiting row and mature an immense amount of fruit which is very easy to pick, being plainly in sight. This variety is not self-fertilizing and requires a staminate or self-fertilizer planted with them.

HOWARD 17. (Perfect). This is a new variety introduced a few years ago, and, we understand it is Kellogg's Premier. We cannot see any difference in the two varieties growing here on our grounds.

HUNDRED DOLLAR. Same as New York.

JOE JOHNSON (BIG JOE). (Perfect). Late. Ripens with Chesapeake, about three days before Gandy. Fruit is firm and of large size, has a good flavor, no green tips, wonderfully productive; plants are strong growers, thrive on any soil that will produce strawberries. We consider this variety equal to Chesapeake as a money maker, and in many instances better owing to its thriving in so great a variety of soils. If you are not growing Joe, plant heavily of them this spring. You will not be disappointed with the results.



BIG JOE—JOE JOHNSON

JUMBO. Same as New York.

KELLOGG'S PREMIER. (Perfect). Early to late. Noted for its long fruiting season. Ripens with the early varieties and continues fruiting until the late varieties come in. It is adapted to all sections of the country. No weakness of any kind. Fruit is large to very large and holds size well through its ripening season. Foliage is smooth, bright and clean. A good plant maker. We believe Premier is the most extensively planted variety of strawberries at this time. Include some Premiers in your order this spring. Premier has no weak points. It is a vigorous grower, doing well on all types of soil. We can without doubt recommend this wonderful strawberry to our customers. The variety is now being grown very extensively for both market and table use. Order early that you may be double sure of getting some Premier. If ordered early we will book order and reserve plants until you are ready for them. Premier can stand more frost at blooming period than any variety we have ever grown during our whole life experience in growing strawberries and due to this fact it is known by many as a frost proof strawberry.

KLONDYKE. Berries uniform in shape and size, dark red, mild and delicious, very handsome. Plants make a remarkable growth, are tall and compact, stalks strong, leaves light green, makes abundant runners and an unusual number of crowns. One of the very best paying early varieties, and is such a good shipper that its appearance in a market causes it to be eagerly bought by those who are ready to pay good prices for fancy fruit. Plant Klondyke for more trade and more profit. A good variety for the South and Pacific Coast States.

LADY CORNEILLE. (Perfect). For California, the Middle and Southern States we recommend Lady Corneille for the market variety, in fact more than half of our plants of this variety are sent into California each year. The plant is a strong grower and does well on almost any soil, the fruit is dark red in color, large conical in shape, good size, and wonderful shipping qualities, this is one reason the California growers plant it, they report to us that fruit will carry from California to New York in excellent condition. It is very productive.

LUPTON LATE. (Perfect.) In many respects it is quite like Gandy, though far more prolific, comes into bearing a few days ahead of Gandy. Berries large, bluntly conical, its double dark green cap sets the fruit off wonderfully which causes an immediate lasting demand for them when placed on the market. Produces an abundance of large, bright flamed-colored berries with shipping qualities unsurpassed by no other variety of strawberries. Plants strong and healthy growers.

MARSHALL. (Imp.) Fruit extremely large, bright red. Plants large healthy, bright green in color, bears not as prolific as some other varieties, but size of berries makes the quart baskets easy to fill. Extensively planted in the northern states. Do not plant it south of the Mason & Dixon line, because there are a score of other varieties much more profitable for southern planting.

MASCOT. (Perfect). Late. Begins ripening about three days after Gandy first begins ripening. Fruit is very firm, and as large as any we know of. We have extensively planted this variety for fruiting purposes. It is a good one and has come to stay. Bears big crops of big, firm, red berries. Extensively planted in all strawberry sections of the country.

MISSIONARY. (Perfect). Early to mid-season. A reliable market berry, one that succeeds in all parts of the country and is the most extensively planted variety in many sections. It is a strong grower making plants freely, early to mature, coming in among the earliest to ripen and very productive. The berries are well colored, firm, large and hold their size well throughout the season. It is a good shipper, having a tough skin not easily broken by handling.

We plant extensively of this variety for fruiting purposes and it holds up next to the Premier. We strongly recommend this variety to our customers knowing they will not be disappointed with results. It is a very heavy and abundant bearer and of fine appearing fruit of the very best quality, we find it superior to many of the more lauded new varieties offered at this time. Be sure to make your order heavy for Missionary and feel satisfied that results will be satisfactory. We have the true strain of Missionary and they are worth many times plants mixed and carelessly grown.

McKINLEY. Same as New York.

NICK OHMER. (Perfect). A medium late variety well known throughout the entire country. The berries are certainly handsome, large in size, glossy red, globular in shape with bright green caps which show them up splendidly when placed in the market. We ship Nick Ohmer to all strawberry sections, but California growers are having especially good success with them, in which State we have shipped millions of Nick Ohmer plants during the past few years. To our California customers and others we wish to say that we have the true old Nick Ohmer of the heaviest fruiting strain to offer again this season. Place order early as possible to be doubly sure of getting them. All early orders are booked and plants reserved until you are ready for us to dig and ship them.

NEW YORK. (Perfect). Mid-season. This is the strawberry that was awarded a prize of \$100.00 which was offered for the best and largest berry on exhibition. Plants are large and healthy. Fruit extremely large, well colored. Noted for producing extra large crops of big red strawberries, on very poor soils. Extensively planted all over the Northern section of this country for market purposes and family use. We doubt if there is a better mid-season variety for the Northern states. This berry is so popular it has been introduced under many different names. We have heard of some good reports of New York in the Southern sections of the country, but do not recommend planting New York south of Delaware and Maryland, fruit is not firm in Southern localities.

OSWEGO. Same as New York.

PARSONS BEAUTY. (Perfect). Mid-season. One that may be depended upon to produce a large crop of fruit every season. The plants are splendid growers, on any soil that will grow strawberries, and without any sign of disease. The fruit is large, conical, uniform shape, dark red and fair quality, for long distance shipments. Largely planted by commercial growers for the reason of its vigor and extreme productiveness. Does well in any section of the country. A strong pollenizer and a good one to plant with imperfect blooming varieties.

PRIDE OF MICHIGAN. Same as New York.

RYCKMAN. Same as New York.

SUCCESS. (Perfect). Mid-season. Makes a yield on any soil that will produce strawberries of any kind, the only fault of Success is that fruit is not firm enough for very long distance shipping, a very good one to plant for home use, or local markets, we might add that it can't be surpassed for this purpose. Fruit is large to extra large, bright scarlet color; flavor is mild sweet and rich.

SAMPLE. (Imperfect). Medium late. Extensively planted throughout the entire North Middle and Western States, is not worth planting south of Virginia on account of rust. For its section it is unsurpassed. Fruit is very large and well made up, firm enough for long distance shipments. A very heavy cropper.

SENATOR DUNLAP. (Perfect). Early Mid-season. A reliable market berry. One that succeeds in all parts of the country, and is the most extensively planted variety in many sections of the west. Very productive. Fruit is medium to large; very firm and attractive. Always sells for top prices.

TENNESSE PROLIFIC. (Perfect). Mid-season. A well known standard variety. Like Parsons Beauty, succeeds over a great extent of the country. Fruit is very large, bright red, ordinary firm. One of the heaviest croppers we know. Plants are strong and vigorous and will thrive in any soil that other varieties will grow.

UNCLE JIM. Same as New York.

WM. BELT. (Perfect). Mid-season to late. Produces a large berry of extraordinary beauty and quality. The Wm. Belt is a variety of which many of the best table varieties are compared with as to quality. Has been the leading berry for table use in thousands of homes for many years and still grows in demand. This is an ideal strawberry for market gardeners as well as for home use. As to productiveness it is all that can be desired. Is one of the best pollenizers for imperfect sorts of its season. Plants strong and make runners freely. It is a very heavy and abundant bearer of fine appearing fruit of the very best quality and we find it much superior to many of the more lauded new sorts.



PROGRESSIVE—The best everbearing variety

FALL OR EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Except the labor of keeping the blossoms off the first year until about the 1st to middle of July, the culture directions are not different than that of the June-bearing sorts, yet it is not strictly necessary to remove all the blossoms until July 15th, but if this is done you will have a heavier crop of berries during August, September, October and the early part of November. Everbearing strawberries are a paying investment, they bear a large crop of fruit the summer and fall, following the spring they are planted, they also bear a heavy crop of fruit the following spring at the time June-bearing varieties are in their height of fruiting, and then bring another light crop the following fall.

CHAMPION. (Everbearing). A very good everbearing variety claimed by many to be superior to the grand old variety Progressive. This year being our first experience in growing it we are unable to give a very broad description. It resembles the Progressive very much.

KELLOGG'S PERFECTION. Strong, hardy and vigorous in plant growth, roots deeply and resists drought to a remarkable degree. It is unusually productive of uniformly large, well formed berries of rich red color. Delicate flavor and high quality.

PROGRESSIVE. A wonderful fall-bearing strawberry and considered the best by many growers. The spring-set plants not only produces a big crop of berries the same season, but the runner plants commence to bear fruit as soon as set, and quite often you will find a runner plant full of blossoms and berries before it has made any roots, and in this way Progressive yields a crop of fruit the first year that is truly wonderful. The fruit of the Progressive is of good size, smooth, of good color and appearance. The plant is a good grower and healthy.

PRICE LIST OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS

EVERBEARING VARIETIES

	Per 1000
Progressive	8.00
Kellogg's Perfection	8.00
Champion	8.00

EARLY VARIETIES

Kellogg's Premier	5.00
Klondyke	5.00
Missionary	4.00

Campbells Early	5.00
Howard No. 17	5.00
Lady Corneille	5.00

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

Uncle Jim	5.00
Glen Mary	6.00
Haverland	5.00
Gibson	5.00
Fendall	6.00
Tennessee	5.00

	Per 1000
Corsican	5.00
New York	5.00
Parsons Beauty	5.00
William Belt	5.00
Senator Dunlap	5.00
Success	5.00
Dr. Burrill	5.00

LATE VARIETIES

Lupton Late	6.00
Brandywine	5.00
Gandy	4.00
Mascot	5.00
Big Joe	5.00
Sample	5.00
Aroma	5.00
Chesapeake	6.00
Kellogg's Big Late	6.00
Nick Ohmer	6.00

PRICES FOR LESS THAN 100 OF A VARIETY

	\$4.00 per 1000	\$5.00 per 1000	\$6.00 per 1000	\$8.00 per 1000
25 Plants	\$0.25	\$0.30	\$0.40	\$0.50
50 Plants .....	.40	.50	.60	.80
75 Plants .....	.60	.70	.80	1.05
100 Plants	1.00	1.15	1.25	1.65
150 Plants	1.10	1.25	1.35	1.75
200 Plants	1.20	1.40	1.50	2.00
250 Plants	1.30	1.60	1.75	2.35
300 Plants	1.50	1.80	2.00	2.70
350 Plants	1.60	2.00	2.25	3.05
400 Plants	1.75	2.20	2.50	3.40
450 Plants	1.85	2.35	2.75	3.70
500 Plants	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00

All plants are tied in bundles of 26 for 25. We do not sell less than 25 strawberry plants of any one variety. Follow above scale of prices when making up your order. We cannot sell a smaller number of plants of several varieties at the 1,000 rate.

We quote special prices to large growers. Our plants are new land grown. We fill orders only from one year beds that have never fruited and have received proper fertilizer and cultivating, weeds and grasses are positively not allowed to grow with them.

WE ACCEPT LIBERTY BONDS OF ALL ISSUES AT FACE VALUE IN PAYMENT FOR NURSERY STOCK.

Send bonds by registered mail. We allow a cash discount of 5 per cent. on all orders, large or small, when cash accompanies order in full. Orders will be booked if one-fourth cash value is received with order, remainder to be sent before shipment. Remit by money order, registered letter, check or draft.

Our Strawberry Plants are all dug from new beds and rows are taken up solid, all those poorly rooted are thrown out, the dead leaves and stems are picked off, roots straightened and tied in bunches of 25. Thus the purchaser receives the strongest and best plants made during the season of growth. Those are worth much more than plants dug from the alleys and packed for shipment like a bale of Hay; even should the plants be ever so good when dug this manner of putting them up for shipment would cause them to be a poor lot of trash by the time they reached you.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We wish to emphasize the fact that an order for NURSERY STOCK can't be, at all times, filled as quick as an order of Merchandise or many other articles kept on shelves in stores.

TREES and PLANTS must be dug from out of doors and weather conditions, of course govern largely the time of shipment, therefore, please bear in mind these conditions, if you do not receive your order as promptly as you expected. A notice of shipment for each order is mailed same day order is shipped.



CONCORD—The most popular grape

GRAPE VINES

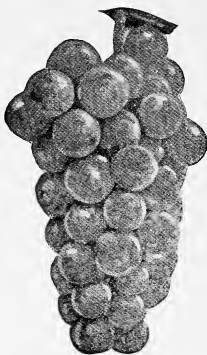
No home should be without grapes. They are planted anywhere and everywhere, to train on fences, sides of houses, etc. Grapes when planted in such manner grow without any care. Even people who live in crowded towns and cities can grow grapes. They are also a paying crop to grow for market.

	each	10	100	1000
Agawam, 2 yr. No. 1 (Red) .....	.30	2.50	15.00	100.00
Agawam, 1 yr. No. 1 (Red) .....	.20	1.50	7.00	60.00
Brighton, 2 yr. No. 1 (Red) .....	.30	2.00	15.00	125.00
Brighton, 1 yr. No. 1 (Red) .....	.20	1.50	10.00	80.00
Catawba, 2 yr. No. 1 (Red) .....	.30	2.50	15.00	100.00
Catawba, 1 yr. No. 1 (Red) .....	.20	1.50	7.00	60.00
Concord, 2 yr. No. 1 (Black) .....	.25	2.00	10.00	80.00
Concord, 1 yr. No. 1 (Black) .....	.15	1.00	6.00	50.00
Caco, 2 yr. No. 1 (Red) .....	.60	5.00	40.00	.....
Caco, 1 yr. No. 1 (Red) .....	.50	4.00	30.00	.....
Diamond, 2 yr. No. 1 (White) .....	.30	2.50	15.00	100.00
Diamond, 1 yr. No. 1 (White) .....	.20	1.50	6.00	50.00
Delaware, 2 yr. No. 1 (Red) .....	.30	2.50	20.00	150.00
Delaware, 1 yr. No. 1 (Red) .....	.25	2.00	10.00	90.00
Dutchess, 2 yr. No. 1 .....	.40	3.00	.....	.....
Dutchess, 1 yr. No. 1 .....	.30	2.00	10.00	80.00
Ives, 2 yr. No. 1 (Black) .....	.30	2.00	12.00	80.00
Ives, 1 yr. No. 1 (Black) .....	.20	1.50	6.00	50.00
Isabella, 2 yr. No. 1 (Black) .....	.30	2.50	15.00	100.00
Isabella, 1 yr. No. 1 (Black) .....	.20	1.50	6.00	50.00
Lindley, 2 yr. No. 1 (Red) .....	.30	2.00	15.00	100.00
Lindley, 1 yr. No. 1 (Red) .....	.20	1.50	7.00	60.00
Martha, 2 yr. No. 1 (White) .....	.40	3.00	.....	.....
Martha, 1 yr. No. 1 (White) .....	.30	2.00	10.00	80.00
Moore's Early, 2 yr. No. 1 (Black) .....	.30	2.50	15.00	100.00
Moore's Early, 1 yr. No. 1 (Black) .....	.20	1.50	7.00	60.00
Niagara 2 yr. No. 1 (White) .....	.30	2.50	15.00	100.00
Niagara, 1 yr. No. 1 (White) .....	.20	1.50	7.00	60.00
Pocklington, 2 yr. No. 1 (Black) .....	.30	2.00	12.00	100.00
Pocklington, 1 yr. No. 1 (Black) .....	.20	1.50	6.00	50.00
Salem, 2 yr. No. 1 (Red) .....	.40	3.00	.....	.....
Salem, 1 yr. No. 1 (Red) .....	.30	2.00	10.00	80.00
Worden, 2 yr. No. 1 (Black) .....	.30	2.50	15.00	100.00
Worden, 1 yr. No. 1 (Black) .....	.20	1.50	7.00	60.00
Wyoming Red, 2 yr. No. 1 (Red) .....	.30	2.00	15.00	125.00
Wyoming Red, 1 yr. No. 1 (Red) .....	.20	1.50	8.00	75.00

IVES. Very hardy and productive. Ripens earlier than Concord and will hang on vine until shriveled.



MOORE'S EARLY



NIAGARA

AGAWAM. Deep red or maroon. Fruit large and meaty borne in extra large, loose shouldered bunches. Vine strong grower, very healthy. Ripens with Concord. Has a delightful aromatic flavor.

BRIGHTON. One of the best of red varieties; bunch variable in size; flesh tender and juicy. A good grower and bearer. Red.

CACO. A new variety which is proving to be one of the best. It is wine-red with abundant bloom; the berries are very large; bunches medium in size, compact and of good form. Ripens almost with Concord, possibly a few day earlier, but so rich in sugar it is excellent in flavor, fully two weeks before fully ripe.

CONCORD. The most popular black variety of grape in America. The bunch is large, shouldered and compact, skin is tender, flesh juicy and sweet. Succeeds in all parts of the country. Extremely productive, produces abundantly in nursery row on two-year vines.

CATAWBA. One of the longest keeping grapes in cultivation. Ripens late and can be kept in good condition a long time. Flavor sprightly and attractive. The bunch and berry is medium in size and red in color.

DELAWARE. Vine moderately healthy and vigorous. Bunch small but compact, berries small to medium in size, red in color and of excellent flavor.

ISABELLA. Color black. Vine strong grower, large bunches Midseason.

LINDLEY. Midseason. Quality exceptionally good. Vine hardy. Fruit red.

MOORES' DIAMOND. Ripens early, just before Moore's Early Prolific grower. Berries large greenish white, juicy and of good quality. Bunches are compact. A standard white grape.

MOORE'S EARLY. Ripens before Concord. Color of grapes deep black. Large and of best quality. Bunches hold together firmly. One of the best shippers. A profitable variety for either home use or market. Makes excellent wine. Very productive. Like Concord and Worden produces abundantly in the nursery row on 2-year-old vines. We consider it as good in every particular as Concord and for those seeking an early black grape it can't be excelled. Ripens fully two weeks before Concord.

MARTHA. Bunches and berries of medium size; greenish white, with a thick bloom. Ripens with Concord.

NIAGARA. The most popular white grape. Cluster large and compact; berry large, amber white with white bloom, thin skinned, tender pulp, sweet and luscious. Ripens in midseason with Concord. Holds the same prominent position among the white grapes as does Moore's Early and Concord among the black grapes. It is the very best white grape for the Temperate zone excepting none and for this reason we grow and offer no other variety of white grape to our customers.

POCKLINGTON. Beautiful golden color when fully ripe enchanting the delight of its luscious sweetness and individual flavor. Ripens late and keeps well.

SALEM. Red. Bunch large, berry large, round; flesh tender, juicy, with a rich aromatic flavor; slight pulp; a good keeper.

WYOMING. Red. Bunch and berry small but perfect. A very productive variety of excellent quality.

WORDEN. Vine moderate grower, very hardy and productive. Grapes very large, thin skin, very fine flavor, blue black in color and fine for home use or nearby market. One of the earliest, ripening about 10 days before Concord. Fruits very heavy on young vines.

GRAPE GROWING IS PROFITABLE

The growing of grapes is, we consider, one of the best paying propositions at this time with grapes selling for high prices, and the demand growing stronger each year, certainly forecasts a fact that a large quantity of grapes must be produced each year to come, in order to meet the increasing demand for Grape juice only, the most popular of fruit juices. Our vines are making good in every State in the Union; we sell to some of the largest planters of vineyards in the country, who come back year after year with repeat orders, and in many instances their neighbors who saw our stock growing on the grounds of our customers send their orders also and become regular customers.



DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES

GOOSEBERRIES

	Each	10	100
2 yr. No. 1	\$.40	\$3.00	\$20.00

DOWNING. One of the old reliable varieties. Fruit is quite large, pale green in color, and of splendid quality. Bushes are vigorous growers.

HOUGHTON. This variety rarely fails to produce a crop every year, and usually the bushes are loaded to the limit. The berries are of medium size, and the plants are extremely hardy and healthy.

Dear Sirs:

Pennsylvania, March 12th, 1924.

Please find enclosed a one dollar bill for which send me by parcel post one grape vine, Caco 1 yr. No 1 red at 60c and one grape vine, Catawba 1 yr. No. 1 at 20c. The thirty three apple trees I bought from you two years ago all grew and every one is doing fine. The best I ever bought and the right kind to buy.

Yours truly,
Frank Roberts.

BLACKBERRIES

	each	10	25	100	1000
1 yr.	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.25	\$4.00	\$30.00
2 yr. ....	.20	1.50	2.50	7.00	60.00

BLOWERS. Claimed to be the hardest and most productive. Large size, Jet black; good shipper. Unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splended new sort.

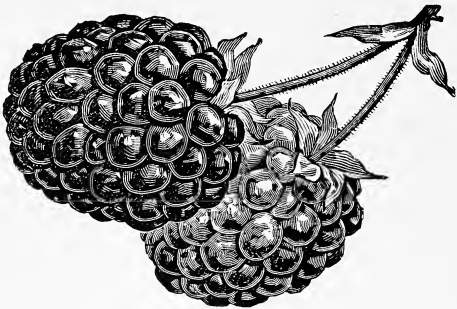
ELDORADO. Jet Black. Berries are large to very large, of finest quality. Plants are vigorous and seldom fail to produce a bumper crop.

EARLY HARVEST. More compact in growth than most other varieties and therefore suitable for emall gardens. It is very productive, ripens early, and the fruit is of excellent quality.

MERSEREAU. Ironclad in hardiness; exceptionally sweet, rich and melting, nearly without core. Seasons late.

SNYDER (Black). Fruit large, quality good. Plants strong growers. An old favorite.

WARD. A healthy strong grower, producing fine large fruit, black throughout, without core, and of excellent quality.



BLACKBERRIES

DEWBERRIES

	each	10	25	100	1000
No. 1 plants	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$20.00

LUCRETIA. Extremely productive of berries as large as the largest blackberries, ripens 2 weeks before blackberries. Dewberries are same as blackberries, except vines of dewberries run on the ground, while blackberry canes grow up.

CURRANTS

	each	10	100
2 yr. No. 1	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$20.00

FAY'S PROLIFIC. A very vigorous growing bush, enormously productive, with fruit of very large size. Inclined to do better on light soils than most varieties. Popular with most growers but not upright a grower as Wilder.

WILDER. A vigorous upright growing bush, very popular in many Eastern sections. It is very hardy, productive and the berries are large. This variety is possibly more largely grown than any other kind in cultivation. It was highly recommended by that great currant authority, the late S. D. Willard, of Geneva, N. Y. No one can go astray by planting largely to Wilder Currant.

Gentlemen: Pennsylvania, April 14, 1924.
Received the order of grapes and gooseberries and am well pleased with them. They are a very healthy lot. Order arrived April 11th in first class shape.

Yours truly,
Marvin M. Kepner.



ST. REGIS—The best everbearing Raspberry

RASPBERRIES

Coming immediately after strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruit, raspberries are much sought after for planting in the garden and also in the field for market. They are easily cultivated and beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long and fruit always in demand. Plant in good soil and manure freely from time to time. Plant four feet apart each way. Cut out the old shoots each spring.

	each	10	25	100	1000
1 yr.	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$25.00
2 yr. ....	.15	1.00	2.00	6.00	50.00

PRICES OF ERSKINE PARK AND CUTHBERT RASPBERRIES

	each	10	25	100	1000
1 yr.	\$0.12	\$0.70	\$1.25	\$4.00	\$35.00
2 yr. ....	.16	1.25	2.25	7.00	60.00

CUMBERLAND. Produces large jet black fruit, firm and of excellent quality; sweet and mild, ripening in midseason and continuing for two weeks. Extensively planted for commercial purposes and for table use.

CUTHBERT (Red). The best red raspberry. Heavy yielder of large solid fruit. Plants is a very vigorous grower. Fine for market and table use.

ERSKINE PARK. A giant in growth and size of fruit. To get best results it is best to cut the canes down to within a few inches of the ground each spring. As this variety is frequently lacking in pollen, it is always well to plant a few of the variety St. Regis near it. Color red.

PLUM FARMER (Black). The largest of all black Raspberries. Quality of fruit unsurpassed. Good for both home and market.

ST. REGIS. (Everbearing). Ripens with the earliest and continues on young canes until autumn. Color red, flesh firm and meaty. Largely planted.

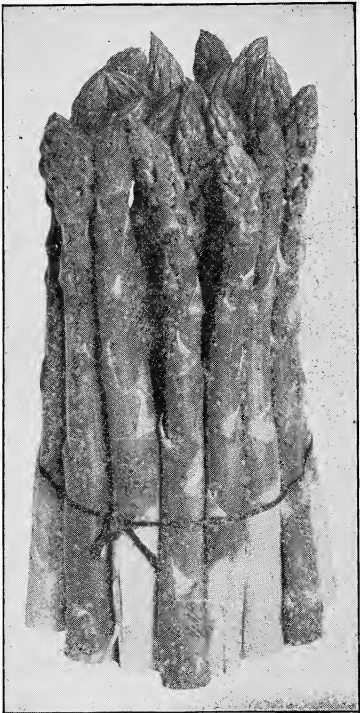
Gentlemen:

Pennsylvania, April 10, 1924.

I received my previous order of goods and everything looked very nice and enclosed is another order which I hope you will send at your earliest convenience. Some of the goods that I just received for a few of my friends received the highest praise and on account of them I have made another small order. Thank you for your promptness.

Yours truly,

Ross R. Fortner.



PALMETTO ASPARAGUS

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Asparagus is one of the most profitable crops grown. It is in great demand in all markets, always selling for very high prices. The demand is much greater than the supply as asparagus has not been extensively planted as many other farm products. It will thrive in all localities and on any soil that will produce general farm crops. To have it real early it should be planted on light soil. The sprouts are not usually cut for planted until the second year after planting, except to mow down the canes in the fall or spring. Plant from 4 to 5 inches deep, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and cover the remainder as the plants grow. The rows should be 3 feet apart, with plants set 2 feet apart in the row. Broadcast about 5 bushels of salt and 300 pounds of Nitrate of Soda to the acre in March and give it a good top-dressing of stable manure in November. The profits from asparagus are wonderful. It is ready for market in April and May and the income derived from it is especially appreciated at this time of the year. It is successfully planted during March, April and May, also during the fall months.

PRICES OF WASHINGTON PEDIGREED
ASPARAGUS ROOTS

		25	100	1000
2 yr. No. 1	.....	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$15.00
1 yr. No. 1	.....	.80	1.25	8.00

PRICES OF OTHER VARIETIES OF ASPARAGUS ROOTS

	25	100	1000	10000
2 yr. No. 1	\$0.80	\$2.00	\$10.00	\$80.00
2 yr. No. 1 .....	.60	1.25	6.00	50.00

BARR'S MAMMOTH. Early and very large; makes a rapid growth. A general favorite.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. An old variety, well known in all localities. Large and makes a rapid growth. Very popular.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL. This variety is largely grown in France. Stalks are immense size, rich and tender. Earlier than the other varieties.

PALMETTO. Of Southern origin. Very large and productive. Most extensively planted of all asparagus.

WASHINGTON. A new variety, claimed by many to be the best one of them all.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

	each	10	100	1000
2 yr. No. 1	\$.10	\$.90	\$6.00	\$50.00

MYATTS LINNEAEUS. Early, large, tender and of good quality.

NUT TREES

Nut trees are valuable, useful and ornamental. No home should be without them. They are valuable as shade and ornamental trees, as well as the nuts they produce.

	Each
American Sweet Chestnut, 4-5 ft.	2.50
Butternut, 3-4 ft.	\$1.00
English Walnut, 4-5 ft.	2.50
Japan Walnut, 4-5 ft.	2.00
Pecan, 5-6 ft.	2.50

AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT. Flowers in June. Nuts sweeter than other kind; the best chestnut in existence.

BUTTERNUT. Tree makes very rapid growth, and bears heavily of large, longish nuts. Very pleasing for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

ENGLISH WALNUT. Well known, justly popular, very hardy, will stand the extreme cold, produces abundantly.

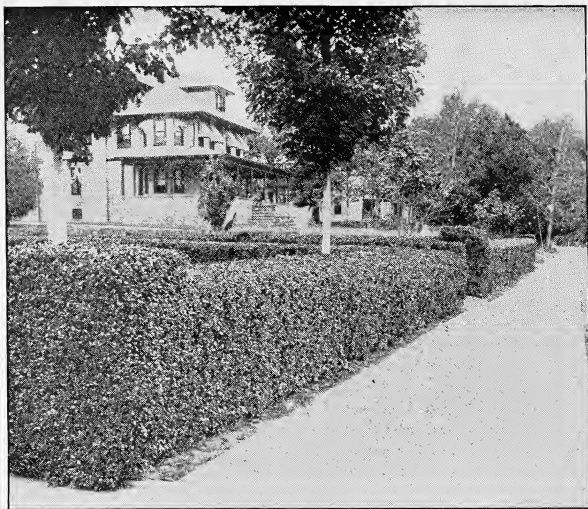
JAPAN WALNUT. Very hardy, makes quick growth, bears abundantly when young, produces large nuts.

PECAN. Well known, justly popular. Very large nuts, 50 to the pound.

Gentlemen: New York, April 25, 1924.
Have received plants and find them in good condition.
Very truly yours,
Robert M. Sutherland.

Gentlemen: Bronx, New York, April 16, 1924.
We received our order in very good condition and are well pleased with the looks of the plants. We hope they grow as nice as they seem to be. Yours truly,
Mrs. W. Springer.

Gentlemen: Delaware, March 29, 1924.
I received the strawberry plants and asparagus roots. They were in perfect condition. I thank you.
Yours truly,
Mrs. Annie M. Stevenson.



A CALIFORNIA PRIVET HEDGE

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. One of the leading hedge plants and undoubtedly the largest planted of them all; its foliage produces abundantly the deepest, richest green, almost an evergreen; does not shed its foliage until late winter and then only in an xposed condition. Very hardy, easily and quickly pruned, you may shape it in any position desired by trimming. They should be planted 3 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row; where you set it dig about 12 inches deep and 12 inches wide, use some stable manure at the roots (do not use any commercial fertilizer), set the plants 6 inches apart in the row, dip the roots in water before planting; after plants are set cut them down to 4 inches from the surface of the ground, this will cause a thick new growth to start, and is very essential for a beautiful hedge, do not cut back again until they have made 10 inches of new growth, when cutting each time allow about 1 to 2 inches above where it was cut before until you get the height desired. After planting spread barn-yard manure at surface of ground; keep free from weeds the first two years, by this time it will get its start, then nature will do the rest. Did you ever realize what an admiring and luxuriant privet hedge you could secure at a very small cost, and how much it would add to the value of your property? To find the exact number wanted, measure the space where it is to be planted and multiply the number of feet by 2, this will give the exact number. Our privet is strictly first class, well branched and heavy rooted. Can be successfully set any month in the year that the soil is not frozen, except June, July and August.

All grades listed below, are heavy rooted and well branched.

	10	100	1000
6 to 12 inches	\$.50	\$3.00	\$20.00
12 to 18 inches .....	.60	4.00	30.00
18 to 24 inches .....	.75	5.00	40.00
2 to 3 feet	1.00	7.00	60.00

GLOBE SHAPED PRIVET

GLOBE SHAPED PRIVET. This is California privet carefully sheared in perfect balls.

SPECIMEN PLANTS	each	10
Size 6 in. by 6 in.	\$ 1.60	\$5.00
Size 8 in. by 8 in. ....	.75	7.00
Size 10 in. by 10 in.	1.00	9.00
Size 12 in. by 12 in.	1.50	10.00
Size 18 in. by 18 in.	2.00	15.00
Size 20 in. by 20 in.	2.50	20.00
Size 24 in. by 24 in.	3.00	.....



A block of more than a half million California Privet. Photographed September 20, 1924. Some of the stock we are offering our customers this spring. Note healthy appearance of this stock, it will please you.

BARBERRY THUNBERGII

BARBERRY THUNBERGII. This is not the variety of Barberry which spreads wheat rust, and can safely be planted.

Planting instructions for Barberry are the same as for California Privet when planting it for a hedge, except that it should be set 8 to 10 inches apart. For lawn planting, instructions same as other shrubs.

For a low hedge Japanese Barberry Thunbergii stands at the head of the list, it succeeds without much attention, may be pruned or not just as the owner chooses, without pruning it will form a compact mass, so thick a cat can't get through. Barberry is hardier than California Privet. Spring and summer leaves are very green and attractive; in autumn after most other shrubs are bare, its small oval leaves then assume rich crimson colors and the slender branches droop with their load of bright red berries which hang on until late winter. Owing to its dwarf habit of growing it is also extensively planted for borders, and single and bunched specimens on the lawns, no other shrub or hedge plant surpasses Barberry Thunbergii.

Our stock of Barberry has been twice transplanted, and is strictly first class, well branched and heavily rooted.

	each	10	100	1000
2 yr. 8-12 inches	\$.15	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$80.00
2 yr. 12-18 inches .....	.20	1.50	12.00	100.00
2 yr. 18-24 inches .....	.30	2.00	20.00	150.00

Planting instructions for Barberry is the same as for California Privet when planting it for hedge, except that it should be set 8 to 10 inches apart. For lawn planting, same as other shrubs.



Gentlemen:

Florida, April 28, 1924.

Received nursery stock in good shape. Thank you for your prompt attention.

Yours truly,

R. McCarty.



EVERGREENS

Our stocks of Evergreens are all compact, and nicely shaped specimens.

Evergreens are valuable trees to plant on your grounds. During summer evergreens are as attractive as other trees, but not until the Winter days approach us is the Evergreen so much admired. They are never quite so beautiful as when branches are bowed with banks of white snow. A few Evergreens planted on your grounds will also create warmth and save fuel.

All evergreens are bailed and burlapped for shipment. Do not remove same when planting. Before planting soak this ball thoroughly in water, cutting the tying cords, plant with ball intact. Water thoroughly for the first days if soil is dry.

AMERICAN ARBOR-VITAE. Rather dwarf habit of growing its foliage or leaves are flat instead of needle like, and sets on edge, color bright green. One of the most extensively planted of all evergreens. Used as specimens for the lawn, and in tubs for porches, also extensively planted for hedges and screens, to break the force of winter winds. Fast grower for first 4 years, after this dwarf habit of growing.

GLOBOSA ARBOR-VITAE. A new variety that is very handsome. In shape is absolutely round or globular. Very dense in growth, and does not require shearing. It does not grow over 4 or 5 feet tall; foliage is dark green, its little branches being of unusual delicacy.

TOM THUMB ARBOR-VITAE. The Tom Thumb Arbor-Vitae is one of the most beautiful of the Dwarf Evergreens. Its foliage resembles both the American Arbor Vitae and the Red Cedar. The tree grows low and dense, never higher than 3 or 4 feet.

GOLDEN ARBORVITAE. (*Biota Nana Aurea*). Conical form, very dense and compact. During spring and summer it presents the most cheerful bright-yellow green imaginable, changing to old gold in autumn.

ORIENTAL ARBORVITAE. (*Biota Orientalis*). Tall and slender; rich dark green. For formal work.

PYRAMIDAL AMERICAN ARBORVITAE. Its tall slender habit makes it splendid for formal use; a dense dark green Columnar form.

IRISH JUNIPER. The trees form low, dense cones of silvery green. No lawn is complete without at least one of these trees.

SAVIN JUNIPER. (*Sabina*). Low growing, very dwarf. Color of foliage dark green, very desirable, never gets large.



DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE. (*Mugho*). Very admirable in all evergreen plantings. Dwarf, slow, compact and neat habit of growing, very hardy, foliage dark green, never grows high.

WHITE PINE. (*Strobus*). A valuable evergreen. Has regular whirls of horizontal branches.

SCOTCH PINE. (*Sylvestrus*) Foliage bluish green, very neat in growth, desirable in all evergreen plantings.

AUSTRIAN PINE. (*Austriaca*). Of strong, spreading growth and rounded form; regularly arranged branches.

RETINOSPORA. (*Pisifera Aurea*). Japanese Golden pea-fruited. Foliage golden green, very slow growing.

RETINISPORA PLUMOSA. Soft deep green, plume-like foliage. strong grower.

RETINOSPORA. (*Squarrosa*). Foliage silver blue. Stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimen.

RETINOSPORA. (*Sulphurea*). Sulphur plumed dwarf variety. Soft yellowish green; very compact.

RETINISPORA PLUMOSA AUREA. Soft light green, plume like foliage, distinctly tipped with yellow.

RETINISPORA. (*Pisifera*). Of tall spreading habit, with light green foliage. A rapid grower.

RETINISPORA (*Compacta*). Bushy form; rich green color; low-growing. For formal use or planting at base of house and terrace.

JUNIPER. (*Chinensis*). Very low-growing; use in masses in low border planting.

JUNIPER. (*Pfitzeriana*). Its sweeping, gray green branchlets give this broad, bushy type value for mixed planting.

JUNIPER. (*Virginia*). Tall and slender, resembling the Italian Cypress in form and rich, dark green color.

JUNIPER. (*Stricta*). The most beautiful and valuable Juniper. Of broadly pyramidal habit, densely clothed with bright metallic blue foliage. As hardy as an oak.

COLORADO GREEN SPRUCE. Very closely resembles the Colorado Blue Spruce. Many nurserymen offer this as Colorado Blue Spruce, but as ours are as much green as blue, we offer them as Colorado Green, the blue's having been picked out of them.

BLACK HILL SPRUCE. (*Picea Canadensis*). Somewhat similar and closely related to Norway Spruce, but much more symmetrical, compact and bushy. Hardest of all spruces.

NORWAY SPRUCE. Perfectly hardy. Makes a beautiful compact growth. A choice evergreen and more extensively planted than any other variety of evergreens.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE. (*Tsuga Canadensis*). A graceful tree. Hardy fine for moist situations. Branches droop, making a striking appearance.

JAPANESE YEW. (*T. Cuspidata*). Dwarf dense habit of growing, very hardy, the best of all of the yews.

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS

AZALEA HINODEGIRI. Holds foliage during winter, blooms beautiful red flowers in early April.

AZALEA. (Amoena). A dense dwarf-growing evergreen shrub with slender branches and semi-double flowers of bright, cheerful rosy-purple, produced in such great numbers as to literally envelop the bush in June.

BUSH ARBUTUS. (Abelia Grandiflora). Dwarf; glossy foliage. Flowers continuously from July till frost, arbutus-like pink. Use in masses.

BOXWOOD. (Suffruticosa). A very low growing variety, used for window boxes and edgings around beds of shrubbery or along walks, etc.

BOXWOOD. (Sempervirens). Specially desired for planting as individual specimens on lawns or in tubs. Trimmed as pyramidal form.

RHODODENDRONS. We can supply them of both white and red flowering strong plants.

All Evergreens balled and burlapped for shipment. Do not remove same when planting.

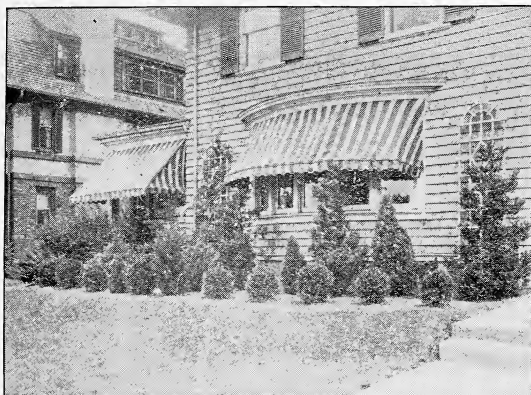
Our stocks are well shaped specimens. Roots balled and burlapped without charge.

PRICES OF EVERGREENS

	each
American Arborvitae 1 to 1½ feet	1.50
American Arborvitae 2 to 3 feet	2.50
American Arborvitae 3 to 4 feet	3.00
American Arborvitae 4 to 5 feet	4.00
Pyramidal Arborvitae 2 to 3 feet	3.50
Globe Arborvitae 12 in. by 12 in. Globe Shaped	2.50
Globe Arborvitae 18 in. by 18 in. Globe Shaped	3.50
Golden Arborvitae (Biota Nana Aurea) 1½ to 2 feet	4.00
Oriental Arborvitae 5 to 6 feet	6.00
Tom Thumb Arborvitae 12 in. by 12 in. Globe Shaped	2.50
Tom Thumb Arborvitae, 18 in. by 18 in. Globe Shaped	3.00
Juniper Pfitzeriana 1½ to 2 feet	4.00
Irish Juniper 2 to 3 feet	2.50
Irish Juniper 3 to 4 feet	3.00
Juniper Virginia 2 to 3 feet	3.00
Juniper Stricta 15 inches	3.00
Savin Juniper 2 feet spread	3.00
Juniperus Chinensis 2½ feet spread	4.00
Dwarf Mountain Pine 15 inches spread	3.00
Dwarf Mountain Pine 18 inches spread	3.50
Austrian Pine 1½ to 2 feet	3.00
Scotch Pine 1½ to 2 feet	2.50
White Pine 1½ to 2 feet	2.50
White Pine 4 to 5 feet	4.00
White Pine 5 to 6 feet	5.00
Retinispora Compact (Compacta) 1½ to 2 ft.	3.00
Retinispora Pisifera 1½ to 2 feet	2.00
Retinispora Pisifera 3 to 4 feet	3.50
Retinispora Sulphur-Tinted (Sulphurea) 1½ to 2 feet.....	2.50
Retinispora Sulphur-Tinted (Sulphurea) 2-3 feet	3.00
Retinispora (Squarrosa Veitchi) 1½ to 2 feet	2.50
Retinispora (Squarrosa Veitchi) 2 to 3 feet	3.00
Retinispora Plumosa 1½ to 2 feet	2.00
Retinispora Plumosa 2 to 3 feet	3.00
Retinispora Plumosa 3 to 4 feet	4.00
Norway Spruce 1 to 1½ feet	\$1.50
Norway Spruce 1½ to 2 feet	2.00
Norway Spruce 2 to 3 feet	3.00
Norway Spruce 3 to 4 feet	3.50
Black Hill Spruce 2 to 2½ feet	3.00
Colorado Green Spruce 2 to 3 feet	2.50
Colorado Green Spruce 3 to 4 feet	3.00
Hemlock Spruce 2 to 3 feet	3.25
Japanese Yew (Taxus Cuspidata) 1½ ft.	3.50

PRICES OF BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS

	each	10
Bush Arbutus (Abelia Grandiflora) Strong bushy plants....	1.50	12.50
Azalea Hinodegiri (Red) Strong plants	2.50	.....
Azalea (Amoena) Purple, strong plants	2.50	.....
Boxwood (Suffruticosa) 5-6 inches	\$1.00	\$9.00
Boxwood (Suffruticosa) 6-7 inches	1.25	10.00
Boxwood (Sempervirens) 1½ to 2 feet	4.00	35.00
Magnolia Grandiflora, 4-5 feet	6.00	.....
Rhododendrons, Grafted, red or white, strong plants.....	5.00	.....



FOUNDATION PLANTING

The planting certainly makes this residence most home-like. Unfortunately the Flowering Shrubs and Roses have not yet advanced enough in growth to make a striking view; however, the Evergreens speak for themselves right off hand when planted. This house may have been built a hundred years ago—it does not matter as to the style or architecture used. Each and every one can be made more beautiful by the proper ornamental planting.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Compare a home with shade trees, Evergreens, Flowering shrubs, Roses, etc., planted on the lawn, with one barren of trees, etc. Bring these two pictures to your mind. Which home would you prefer? The one beautified by the Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, etc. "Of course." The Evergreens and Shrubs make the home more attractive, while the Shade trees help make up this appearance, and keep the lawn and dwelling both cool during the hot summer days.

Such plantings are never forgotten by people who in childhood played under the trees. **DUTY TO YOUR FAMILY URGES YOU TO PLANT.**

PURPLE LEAF BEECH. Makes an elegant medium size tree for lawn; the foliage in the spring is a deep purple, changing to crimson, and in autumn a dull, purplish green.

CATALPA BUNGEII. A pleasing lawn tree of formal appearance, no lawn is complete without this tree. Dwarf habit of growing.

CATALPA SPECIOSA. Rapid grower. Large heart-shaped, downy leaves, and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow.

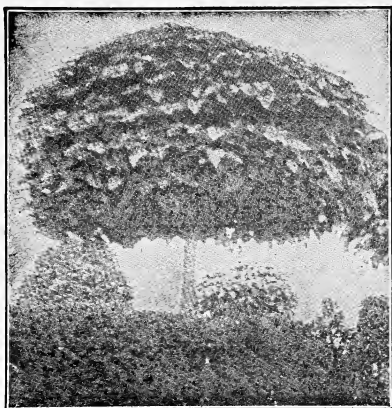
HORSE CHESTNUT. Flowers white, leaves dark green. Makes beautiful lawn tree. Very compact.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. Native of Kentucky. Very blunt, sturdy branches, in conspicuous buds developing into frond-shaped leaves, giving the tree a more tropical appearance than any other native. Flowers inconspicuous, very superbly fragrant.

AMERICAN ELM. A fine wide spreading tree, of very dark green leaves, very extensively planted and considered by many the best shade tree in the world. Entirely hardy and succeeds in any location.

JUDAS TREE. (Red Bud). A small growing tree of irregular form, with heart-shaped leaves. It is covered with bright pink blossoms early in spring, before the leaves appear and is largely used in groups of shrubs for color.

AMERICAN LINDEN. A stately tree, growing 60 to 80 feet tall, with large, shining cordate leaves. Valuable for its beautiful white wood. Its flowers appear in July.



CATALPA BUNGEI

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. Southern variety. The flowers are especially large and very attractive, very fragrant, followed by scarlet seed. Color white.

NORWAY MAPLE. A large, handsome tree of spreading, rounded form, with broad, deep, green foliage. Very hardy, and extensively planted.

SILVER MAPLE. Produces a quick shade. The leaves on top are light green, underneath the leaves same shade as bright silver, and as the summer breeze approaches them, the silver and green flashes are very attractive. Extensively planted.

SCHWEDLERI. MAPLE.. Has three changes of dress in a season. Spring, purple and crimson; summer, dark green; autumn, brown and red. For lawn planting it has no equal for beauty. Largely planted by those who want something extra.

SUGAR OR ROCK MAPLE. This is a universal favorite for lawn and street planting and is now fastly taking place of Norway maples. It makes a very beautiful and compact growth, hence a good shade.

SYCAMORE MAPLE. A broad, handsome tree of medium size, with larger, darker leaves than others. Casts a dense cool shade.

JAPANESE BLOOD LEAF MAPLE. Leaves extremely bright red, also bark of the tree is red. Grows in shrub form, not for shade. Unquestionably as an ornament for the lawn it is without an equal.

MAIDENHAIR TREE. (Ginko). For use as tall avenue tree. Will thrive in smoky situations. Foliage resembles maidenhair fern, and turns brilliant yellow in fall.

PIN OAK. Almost pyramidal in habit, and described as half weeping when old, because its lower branches touch the ground. It grows faster and develops the family characteristics earlier than most oaks. Leaves, deep green, glossy, and finely divided. Orange-Scarlet in fall.

SCARLET OAK. A grand tree, 60 to 80 feet high, with bright green deeply cut leaves that color to sparkling red in fall.

ORIENTAL PLANE. Has a very wide round topped head, thick branches, rapid grower. A good one for either street or lawn planting.

LOMBARDY POPLAR. Makes fast growth, does not spread, a tall spire-like tree, altogether planted at the entrance of driveways, and to mark boundary lines. Unsurpassed for its purpose.

TULIP TREE. (Whitewood). Has a pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful, tulip-like flowers; allied to the Magnolia. Leaf color is clean, rather bluish green which in fall turns brightest yellow. Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, flowering in May and June.



THE WILLOWS

WEeping TREES

CUT LEAF WEEPING BIRCH. One of the most remarkable and beautiful trees for the lawn. Famed for its beauty and graceful habit of growing.

MULBERRY TEAS WEEPING. This is a valuable tree for lawn, is wonderfully ornamental and fruits every year a heavy crop of the most delicious mulberries, fruits heavily on young trees the second year after transplanting. It is truly an ornamental and fruit tree combined.

WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW. Forms a large round headed tree, one of the most elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Will thrive in any locality. You would like some of these trees on your grounds.

RING LEAF WEEPING WILLOW. A new variety from China; habits of growth same as other Weeping Willows. However, difference in appearance is great in view of the fast that the leaves are decided curled to perfect oval forms. Very hardy and healthy grower.

PRICES OF ORNAMENTAL TREES

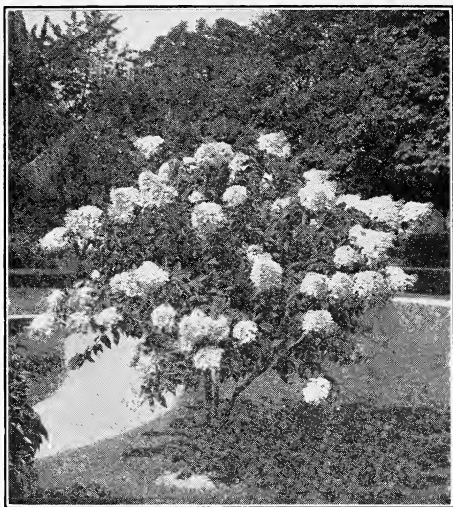
	each	10
Purple Leaf Beech 8-10 ft.	8.00	.....
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch 4-5 ft.	2.50	.....
Catalpa Bungeii 6 ft. stems 2 yr. heads	2.00	17.50
Catalpa Bungeii 6 ft. stems 4 yr. heads	4.00	35.00
Catalpa Speciosa 6-8 ft. ....	.75	6.00
Kentucky Coffee Tree 3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.00
Horse Chestnut 6-8 ft.	2.00	17.50
America Elm 8-10 ft.	1.50	12.50
American Linden, 6-8 ft.	1.75	16.00
Norway Maple 8-10 ft.	\$3.00	\$25.00
Norway Maple 10-12 ft.	3.50	30.00
Silver Maple 8-10 ft.	1.50	12.50
Sugar Maple 8-10 ft.	3.00	25.00
Schwedleri Maple 8-10 ft.	3.50	30.00
Sycamore Maple 8-10 ft.	2.00	.....
Sycamore Maple 10-12 ft.	2.50	.....
Japanese Blood Leaf Maple 1½-2 ft.	4.00	35.00
Maidenhair tree (Ginko) 5-6 ft.	1.50	12.00
Magnolia Grandiflora (Evergreen) 4-5 ft.	6.00	.....
Teas Weeping Mulberry 5 ft. stems 2 yr. heads	3.00	27.00
Scarlet Oak 6-8 ft.	3.00	27.50
Pin Oak 6-8 ft.	2.00	17.50
Oriental Plane 8-10 ft.	1.50	12.50
Lombardy Poplar 5-6 ft. ....	.50	4.00
Lombardy Poplar 7-8 ft. ....	.75	6.00
Lombardy Poplar 8-10 ft.	1.00	9.00
Ring Leaf Weeping Willow 7-8 ft. ....	.60	5.00
Ring Leaf Weeping Willow 8-9 ft. ....	.80	7.00
Wisconsin Weeping Willow 6-7 ft.	1.00	9.00

1 to 4 trees one variety sold at the each rate; 5 to 30 of one variety at the ten rate.

Dear Sirs: New Jersey, April 22, 1924.

I received the plants in first class condation and everything is alright. Thanking you I remain.

Charles F. Weber,



HYDRANGEA P. G —One of the best shrubs

FLOWERING SHRUBS

We are growing a selected list of the best flowering shrubs, no lawn is complete without them. In our list one may select a few varieties which will give flowers from early Spring until late Fall. Before planting cut back about half the tops which insures plants living, and gives them a fine compact, symmetrical top for the future.

ALTHEA. (Rose of Sharon). One of the best shrubs planted. Begins blooming early summer and continues through the autumn months. Plant grows upright, very hardy. We have them double and single flowering of red, with white and blue.

FLOWERING ALMOND. (Amygdalus) . Very popular. Red and white flowering.

BLEEDING HEART. (Dicentra, Spectabilis). One of the most delightful of all the early spring flowering plants, bearing numerous rosy red, heart-shaped flowers in drooping racemes.

BUTTERFLY BUSH. (Buddleia). Summer Lilac. A beautiful shrub from Japan, bearing sweet scented flowers of a rosy lilac color. Flowers borne by the hundreds on flower beds which are 8½ inches long. Blooms in great profusion from early summer until cold weather. (Note—Before shipping it is necessary for us to cut back the tops to avoid damaging plant when packing.)

CYDONIA JAPANICA. (Japan Quince). Medium growing shrub, foliage dark green. During May the plants is in a blaze of color with flowers.

DUETZIA LEMOINEI. Somewhat dwarf habit of growing. In June the plants are literally covered with snow-white flowers.

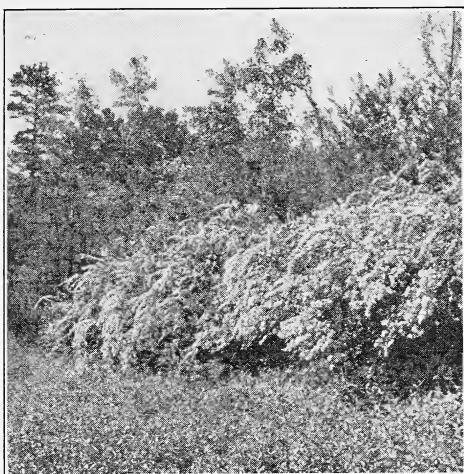
DUETZIA PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. Double white. Flowers in June. Double white slightly tinged with rose.

DUETZIA GRACILLIS. Dwarf, only 2-3 feet when grown, fine for planting in groups on the lawn and for border. Pure white flowers in June.

DUETZIA CRENATA. Double white. Flowers pure white in June.

DOGWOOD. Flowers white. Branches very red, makes a striking and very noticeable appearance during winter months.

RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD. (Florida Rubra). A variety of the well-known flowering Dogwood, with rosy-pink flowers. Blooms during May and Early June.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTE

GOLDEN BELL. (*Forsythia Fortuneii*). Bell shaped, deep yellow flowers in April before leaves appear, very attractive owing to time of flowering.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. Well known and justly popular. Flowers are borne on huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long, pure white first, afterward changing to pink. Begins to bloom early in August and continues blooming until freezing weather sets in. Perfectly hardy.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA. (Hills of Snow). Begins to flower in June and continues until September. Blooms large, snow white.

HYDRANGEA OTAKSA HORTENSIA. Fine for planting near the dwelling. Flowers generally blue, with a few exceptions they are a delicate pink. Blooms in great profusion all the summer. A Japanese variety.

TREE SHAPED HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. Trained in nursery to tree form. Very popular.

HYDRANGEA. (Thomas Hogg). Flowers white. Immense trusses of flowers, at first slightly tinged with green, becoming of the purest white, and remaining so a long time.

HYDRANGEA (Mme. Emile Mouillere). One of the very best; with immense trusses of florets frequently over two inches in diameter. Pure white, with rosy carmine eye.

HYDRANGEA. (Baby Bimbenet). Very dwarf, early and free; distinct from others in that each shoot produces flowers. Large, compact trusses of silvery rose.

HONEYSUCKLE. Pink Tartarian. Grows bush form. Intensively sweet-scented and good bloomer.

KERRIA JAPONICA. (Japan Corchorus). A slender green-branched shrub, with globular, yellow flowers, from July to October.

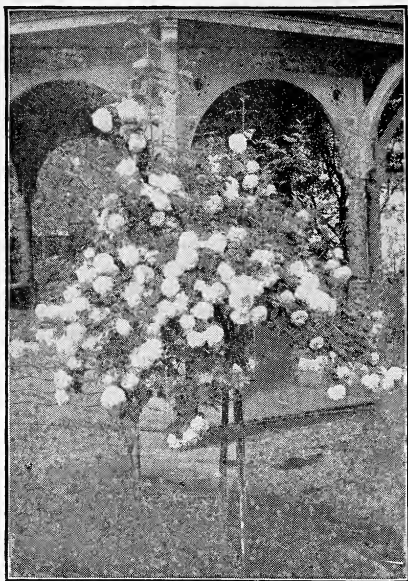
WHITE LILAC. Delicate white flowers, shaded with purple. Blooms in May.

CHAS. X. LILAC. Well known favorite; purplish red flowers.

SNOWBERRY. (*Symphoricarpus*). A well known shrub with pink flowers and large white berries that remain on the plant through part of the winter.

DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH. Very desirable. Early spring before leaves appear. Branches are literally covered with large double flowers. Does not fruit. We have them both red and white.

PHILADELPHUS. (Mock Orange). Flowers white, deliciously perfumed. Derives its name owing to flowers resembling Orange Blossoms; a delightful substitute for that noble flower.



OLD FASHIONED SNOWBALL

SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB. (Calycanthus). Foliage is rich and flowers are of a rare chocolate color having a delightful odor. One of the most desirable shrubs.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI. Plant is rather tall, with long, slender branches that gracefully droop with their foliage and flowers. Very extensively planted as specimens on the lawn and for hedges. Flowers in May.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER. Dwarf habit of growing very dense; fine for base planting, and single or double bunches on the lawn. Blooms in great profusion the entire summer and fall. Rose pink flowers.

SPIREA THUNBERGII. Looks like a mass of snow early in April before leaves appear, owing to its blooming a great number of pure-white flowers. Very popular owing to time of blooming.

SPIREA BILLARDI. Flowers borne on dense panicles, and of a delicate pink color. Plant is hardy, growth spirelike, narrow, attaining a height of about 6 feet when fully grown. Flowers during July, August and September.

SPIREA BILLARDI ALBA. Same as Spirea Billardi except flowers are white instead of pink.

SPIREA OPULIFOLIA. (Nine-bark). White flowers borne in flat clusters, old flowers heads turn red and make a striking variety of colors. It is very popular.

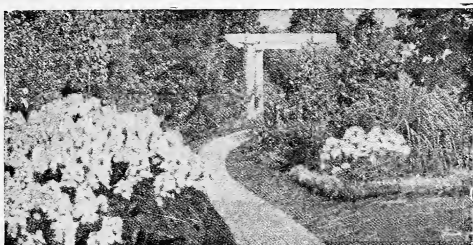
SNOWBALL. (Viburnum Molle). Favorite shrub with globular clusters of white flowers. Blooms in May.

JAPAN SNOWBALL. A new variety from China. It surpasses the old varieties in several respects; pure white flowers.

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE. Flowers are deep garnet red and are produced in abundance throughout the entire summer and autumn.

WEIGELA ROSEA. Bright rose colored, flowers in June. Plant very hardy, branches droop with their load of the most beautiful flowers.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA. (Adams Needle). A flowering grass that might be classed as an evergreen, as it is always green. Flowers white in July. Grows upright to a height of about 2 to 3 feet.

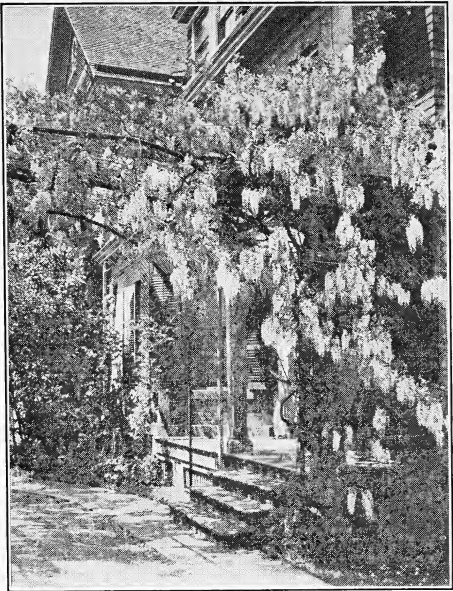


FLOWERING SHRUBS

Less than 10 sold at the each rate; 10 or more at the 10 rate.

	each	10	100
Althea Rose of Sharon, Double Flowering Red, White and Blue 2-3 ft. ....	.50	4.00	.....
Flowering Almond, Double red and white 2-3 ft. ..	.80	7.50	.....
Butterfly Bush, 2 yr. plants .....	.50	4.00	30.00
Cydonia Japonica 2-3 ft. ....	.75	7.00	.....
Duetzia Lemoine 2-3 ft. ....	.50	4.00	.....
Duetzia Crenata 2-3 ft. ....	.50	4.00	.....
Duetzia Gracillis (Dwarf) 2½ ft. ....	.50	4.00	.....
White Flowering Dogwood 2-3 ft. ....	.60	5.00	.....
Red Flowering Dogwood, 1½-2 ft.	2.50	20.00	.....
Forsythia Golden Bell 2-3 ft. ....	.50	4.00	.....
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, (white) 2-3 ft.	\$.75	\$ 7.00	\$ 60.00
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora (white) 3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	80.00
Hydrangea Arborescens Grandiflora (Hills of Snow) 2-3 ft. ....	.75	7.00	60.00
Hydrangea P. G. tree form 4-5 ft.	1.50	12.50	.....
Hydrangea Thomas Hogg (white) ....	.75	7.00	.....
Hydrangea Otaska (pink and blue) ....	.75	7.00	60.00
Hydrangea Mme. Mouillere (white) and blue No. 1 plants .....	.75	7.00	.....
Honeysuckle Pink Tartarian 2-3 ft. ....	.50	4.00	.....
White Lilac No. 1 bushy plants .....	.60	5.00	.....
Chas. X. Lilac (purple) No. 1 bushy plants .....	.60	5.00	.....
Philadelphus Grandiflora (Mock Orange) 2-3 ft. ..	.50	4.00	.....
Double Flowering Peach, red and white 2-3 ft. ....	.50	4.00	.....
Spirea Van Houtte 2-3 ft. ....	.50	4.00	.....
Spirea Anthony Waterer strong bushy plants ....	.50	4.00	.....
Spirea Billardi 2-3 ft. ....	.50	4.00	.....
Spirea Opufolia 2-3 ft. ....	.50	4.00	.....
Spirea Thunbergii 2-3 ft. ....	.60	5.00	.....
Sweet Scented Shrub (Calycanthus) 2-3 ft. ....	.60	5.00	.....
Snow Ball (Viburnum Moole) 2-3 ft. ....	.60	5.00	.....
Japan Snowball 2-3 ft. ....	.75	7.00	.....
Weigelia Eva Rathke 2-3 ft. ....	.75	7.00	.....
Weigelia Rosea 2-3 ft. ....	.60	5.00	.....
Yucca Filimentosa (Adams Needle) strong 3 yr. plants .....	.50	4.00	.....

APPLICATION OF PRICES. The prices in this catalogue (except where otherwise noted) apply as follows: 1 to 4 trees or plants of ONE KIND are sold at the each rate; 5 to 30 of ONE KIND are sold at the 10 rate; 30 to 250 of ONE KIND are sold at the 100 rate; 250 or more of ONE KIND at the 1000 rate. When making up your order follow these instructions as we cannot sell stock in small numbers for the same prices as for larger numbers, labor is a heavy item of expense in the nursery, and every time a different variety of stock is taken up the foreman with his men must move to a different place in the nursery, which is expensive, saying nothing of the extra work in the packing house and office. There is a reason. This is one of the things we would like to do but cannot.



WHITE WISTERIA

HARDY CLIMBING SHRUBS

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. A splendid climber. Flowers snow-white, produced in great numbers during summer and autumn. Extensively planted. Very best climbing vines for any position a vine is desired.

CLEMATIS. Red flowering. Same as other Clematis except it flowers red.

CLEMATIS. Purple flowering. This is a good vine to plant. Blooms an abundance of purple flowers.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. (*Aristolochia Sipo*). Flowers are green, of quaint pipe shape. Large heart shaped leaves.

HONEYSUCKLE HALLS JAPAN. Flowers from May until November, almost an evergreen, useful for covering trellises and unsightly objects.

BOSTON IVY. (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). Considered one of the best clinging vines yet introduced. Grows very dense covering completely even brick or stone walls, foliage green and very healthy.

ENGLISH IVY. Foliage is rich waxy green with prominent lighter veins and is very attractive when trained against harmonious paper or woodwork.

MATDIMONY VINE. Blooms purple flowers in great profusion from middle summer until freezing weather. Very popular.

WISTERIA PURPLE. One of the best ornamental vines, blooms purple in great profusion during spring. Fine for trailing porches, trellises, etc.

WISTERIA WHITE. Same as Wisteria Purple, except flowers are white.

PRICES OF CLIMBING SHRUBS.

	Each	10	
Clematis Paniculata, 2 yr. vines .....	.50	4.00	.....
Clematis Red, 2 yr. vines.....	.80	7.50	.....
Clematis Purple, 2 yr. vines .....	.80	7.50	.....
Dutchmans Pipe 2 yr. vines .....	.75	7.00	.....
Honeysuckle Halls Japan, 2 yr. ....	.50	4.00	.....
Boston Ivy, 2 yr. vines .....	.60	5.00	.....
English Ivy, 2 yr. ....	.80	7.50	.....
Matrimony Vine 2 yr. ....	.50	4.00	.....
Wisteria White, strong vines .....	.60	5.00	.....
Wisteria, Purple, strong vines .....	.60	5.00	.....



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI ROSE

ROSES

Hybrid Perpetual or Summer Roses

2 yr. No. 1, 80c each; \$7.00 for 10.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. (H. P.) Large, full, beautiful, upright, strong grower.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY. Flesh color, medium bloom.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. Snow Queen. Large and fragrant. It is marvelous in its beauty in half opened bud, and in the snow-white of the full bloom. A good one. Summer and autumn bloomer.

GENERAL JACK. Crimson medium to large bloom.

HUGH DICKSON. Crimson. Very hardy, blooms full, flowers large and fragrant. Finest rose of its color. Summer and autumn bloomer.

J. B. CLARK. Deep scarlet shaded with black crimson. Flowers are large and very fragrant.

MDME. GABRIEL LUIZET. (H. P.) Light silvery pink. One of the best sorts.

MARGARET DICKSON. Large white flesh colored center, fragrant, Summer and autumn bloomer.

PAUL NEYRON. The largest of all roses; often measuring 5 inches across the bloom. **PINK.** A free bloomer and hardy grower.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Cherry red, large full bloom.

Gentlemen: New York, April 9, 1924.

I have this day received my order from you and everything looks splendid. I am very well pleased and certainly appreciate your excellent stock and service which cannot be beaten and may success always be with you.

Yours respectfully,
Geo. W. Earle.

Hybrid Teas or Everblooming Roses

2 yr. No. 1 80c each; \$7.00 for 10.

BETTY. Coppery rose overlaid with ruddy gold. Buds long and pointed. Stems long.

CONRAD F. MEYER. (H.Rug.) Flowers are very large, double and fragrant, bright silvery rose.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. (H.T.) Large, well-formed buds, opening to semi-double saffron-yellow flowers, stained with crimson and changing to lighter yellow.

ETOILE De FRANCE. (H.T.) Well formed buds that develop into full open flowers of red and soft velvety crimson, shading to vivid cerise.

GRUS AN TEPLITZ. Everblooming scarlet crimson. A strong grower. The best everbloomer of its color.

KAISERINE AUGUSTA VICTORIA. Flowers large and finely formed, borne singly on strong upright stems. Color pure white, shading to lemon with age.

KILLARNEY. Fine satiny pink. Perfectly hardy, robust grower. A constant bloomer.

KILLARNEY WHITE. Same habits and fragrance as Killarney Pink.

LA FRANCE. Rich satiny peach, changing to deep rose. Large. The sweetest of all everblooming.

LOS ANGELES. Flame pink. Buds long and pointed. Beautiful from the opening of the bud until the last petals drops.

LADY HILLINGDON. (T.) Clear apricot-yellow. Buds of remarkable quality and elegance.

LADY ASHTOWN. (H.T.) Pale carmine-pink, shading to golden yellow at the base of the petals. Blooms are large globular and well formed.

MRS. AARON WARD. Dark yellow almost orange. A beautiful variety.

MDME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. (H.T.) Broad petals of satiny rose, rounded flower, shaded darker at center and lighter edges.

MADAM COCHET. Light pink shaded with salmon yellow.

OPHELIA. Cream white.

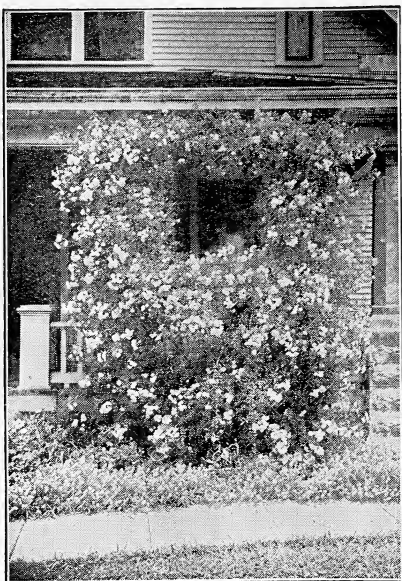
QUEEN OF FRAGRANCE. (H.T.) Large, double, elegantly shaped, shell pink blooms, tipped with silver. Delicious fragrance.

RADIENCE. (H.T.) Lovely light silvery pink flowers, with beautiful suffusion of deeper color. It may be relied upon to produce flowers under all conditions.

RED RADIENCE. (H.T.) A deep red, with great globular flowers. Blooms until frost.

SUNBURST. Orange copper and golden yellow.

The matter of buying your plants may look like a small matter, but it is an important job because so much depends on the right kind of plants. No matter how valuable your land—no matter how much you weed, dig, hoe or cultivate—no matter how deep you plow—how well you make the seed bed, how much you disc and harrow or rake your garden—no matter how much the sun shines, or how much rain you get—or how much you irrigate or water your garden—no matter how ideal the weather conditions may be or how much you fertilize or manure the soil—and every one of these things represents real money—they are all lost—all wasted—all the efforts counts for nothing if in the first place you don't have the right kind of plants to put in the soil.



DOROTHY PERKINS ROSE

CLIMBERS AND RAMBLERS

2 yr. No. 1 plants at 60c each; \$5.00 for 10.

AMERICAN PILLAR. One of the most gorgeous climbers. Large bloom apple blossom pink.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. Plant a vigorous grower. Color same as the famous old American Beauty. Wonderfully free bloomer.

BABY RAMBLERS. Clear, brilliant ruby rose. Blooms early in June and continues until frost. We have them red, white and pink.

BESS LOVETT. Is of strong growth with large glossy silver moon-like foliage. Very fragrant. The color is a clear bright red. Flowers are lavishly produced and borne on long stems.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Deep crimson flowers in immense trusses, very hardy and extensively planted.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Rambler. June and July this one produces immense trusses of delightful pink flowers. Hardest of all roses, makes 20 to 30 feet runners in one season.

DOROTHY PERKINS WHITE. Same as Pink Dorothy, except flowers are snow-white.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. Delicate shell pink, mildly perfumed flowers and produced abundantly.

GARDENIA. Bright yellow. Cream color when opened.

THOUSAND BEAUTIES. (Tausendschon) H. M. The buds on first opening are bright cherry pink, changing as they develop to lighter shades, and eventually to almost white.

PAULS SCARLET. H. W. ...Clear, vivid, shining scarlet in large, semi-double flowers, which remain unusually long in good condition on the plants.

YELLOW RAMBLER. Bloom of a canary yellow, larger flowers than the Crimson Rambler, but less number of blooms in each cluster. A regular beauty.



SHOW DAHLIAS

DAHLIAS

BELLE OF SPRINGFIELD. As far as we know the smallest pompon dahlia in existence. The color is a dark shade of old-rose, and it is very handsome, although small, cut-flower. A steady and profuse bloomer. 30c each.

BRUNHILDE. (Cactus)...A handsome violet purple; wide, loose, recurved and somewhat twisted petals. 20c each.

BREAK O'DAY. Hybrid Cactus. Color delicate. Clean sulphur yellow, shading to sulphur white. Full high center with back curved petals coming up through the flatter ones. Flowers very large with a waxy appearance. Price \$1.00 each.

COPPER. A very large flower with broad, fluffy, twisted petals of a beautiful copper shade, tinted with bronze and apricot. A decided acquisition and worthy a place in any collection. Decorative. 75c each.

COUNTESS OF LONSDALE. (Cactus). Flowers very large complete and perfect. Color a blending of amber and salmon-pink. 50c each.

CUBAN GIANT. Flower Giant size, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, dark crimson shaded maroon. A tall, strong grower with good flower stems. Price 50c each.

EMILY. A large purple flower on long stems. Decorative. 30c each.

EVENTIDE. (Dec). Although essentially white, there is just enough of tender rose flushing the margins of the petals to give that flower distinction. 30c each.

FLAMINGO. Bright scarlet, open flower. Very profuse bloomer and fine for cut flowers. Cactus. 30c each.

GOLDEN EAGLE. (Cactus). Large flowers with incurved petals; golden buff. 20c each.

J. H. JACKSON. (Cactus). The finest near black dahlia in existence, color, deep velvety blackish maroon. 30c each.

JACK ROSE. (Dec.)...A magnificent sort, very free flowering and showy in the field, with long stems and perfect form for cutting. Color rich crimson-red, with maroon shadings at center. The most widely planted dahlia today. 20c each.

J. P. JEWELL. Very profuse bloomer of garnet colored flowers. Show. 20c each.

KING OF AUTUMN. (Dec). Large perfectly formed flowers held erect on long stiff stems. The color is a beautiful shade of burnt amber, tinged and shaded old rose. Of all the dahlias we grew the past season this attracted by far the most attention of them all. \$1.00 each.

MINA BURGLE. (Dec.). One of the finest varieties producing flowers of gigantic size and remarkable beauty. The flowers are a brilliant scarlet and borne upon long, wiry stems, well above the foliage. A variety which attracts universal attention. 25c each.

MRS. J. G. CASSATT. (Dec.) Rose-colored, with grand stems and plenty of substance in flowers. 20c each.

MADAM H. CAYEAUX. (Cactus). Beautiful rich pink, daintily tipped white. 30c each.

OREGON BEAUTY. An intense oriental red with golden sheen and garnet suffusion. (Dec). 30c each.

PRINCESS JULIANA (Peony Dec.). A dahlia of special merit; it is pure white, perfect flowers, dark green foliage; long, strong stems. (Cut flowers last for 3 to 4 days in water). A robust grower; it is a variety that should be grown by every lover of the dahlia. 50c each.

PRINCE CHARMING. (Pompton). Cream, heavily tipped purple. 20c each.

QUEEN VICTORIA. (Show). A fine pure canary yellow dahlia. Profuse bloomer; long stem. 20c each.

QUEEN MARY. A very large flower of clear silvery pink, and suitable for nearly every purpose for which dahlias can be used. Stems are strong and carry the flower well. Decorative. 30c each.

RED HUSSAR. (Show). Tall, bushy, upwright; with wrinkled highly ornamental foliage. Flowers full, recurved to ball shape, fiery cardinal. A good one. 20c each.

SYLVIA. (Dec). Deep pink, tinting to light pink at centre; large perfectly formed flowers produced profusely on long stiff stems. Indispensable where quantity of flowers are wanted. A strong vigorous grower and always blooms. 20c each.

SHOOTING STAR. Has good size yellow blooms, resembling stars. Cactus. 30c each.

TERRA COTTA. A light shade of terra-cotta. Flowers are of a good size full to the center. Blooms rather freely on stiff and sturdy stems. Decorative. 50c each.

VIVIAN. (Show). Color white, effectively edged rose violet. 50c each.

VICTOR VON SHEFFIELD. One of the best. Heavy bloomerr of a mixed golden pink color. Decorative. 30c each.

WM. AGNEW. (Dec.) An old standard variety and still one of the most popular reds. Flowers large, on slightly drooping stems. A vivid unshaded red. 20c each.

WHITE SWAN. (Show). A beautiful pure white dahlia. A good cut flower variety and a profuse bloomer. 20c each.

YELLOW DUKE. (Dec.) Giant flowers of clear canary yellow on long stems. 20c each.



PEONIES--The Memorial Day Flower

PEONIES

Strong plants 3 to 5 eye divisions 50c each; \$4.00 for 10.

FRAGRANS. Late Anemone shaped flower of a violaceous rose color, indispensable tall late prolific bloomer.

QUEEN VICTORIA. Medium early. Large full compact bloom, opens flesh white cream center changing to pure white.

FESTIVIA MAXIMA. The best of all peonies. Large bloom, white, with here and there a fleck of crimson.

EDULUS SUPERBA. Early, rosy pink, carmine striped. Very good.

FELIX CROUSSE. Brilliant red. Blooms freely.

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS. Pure white blooms, large and full double.

FLORAL TREASURE. Bright pink, very large and double, fragrant, splendid bloomer.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Rich crimson maroon, developing a silvery tip when flower matures; very attractive.

MESSONIER. Brilliant purple-red, fragrant, very tall, free bloomer. bomb shape.

L'ECLETANTE. Bomb shape, mid-season flowers double and full, deep brilliant, velvety-crimson.

UNNAMED VARIETIES. Red, white and pink. 3 to 5-eye divisions at 40c each.

IRIS

15c each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

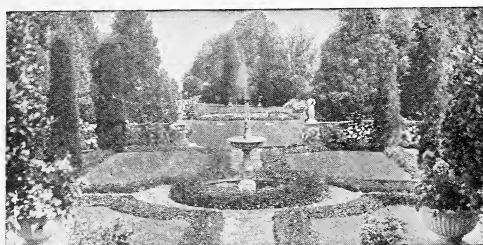
A mixture of a number of the best varieties grown. You would be pleased with our assortment.

Dear Sirs:

Pennsylvania, March 8, 1924.

Each year I send to your nursery for a few plants and have always found them true to name, with fine roots and strong shoots. By careful planting and attention have found all of them more willing to live than to die. What more could one expect from nature?

Respectfully,
Dallas W. Riegner.



GLADIOLUS

SELECT GLADIOLUS. The gladiolus is one of the most popular and beautiful of the summer flowering bulbs with tall spikes of flowers, some 2 feet or more in height. Of almost every desirable color, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner. They have absolutely no insect enemies and no diseases, and best of all, they will grow and bloom in any soil. We have never known any one to fail with them. try them and be convinced. 10c each; 70c for 10; \$6.00 per 100; \$50.00 per 1000.

AMERICA. A beautiful soft shell-pink color, tinged lavender; growth and habit perfect. Too well known to need comment. Fine for cut flowers.

AUGUSTA. One of the old whites; still a good cut flower variety.

CHICAGO WHITE. Pure white, with lavender markings in the throat. Early blooming; fine for florists. Several flowers open at one time.

CRACKERJACK. Dark red, throat spotted with yellow and maroon.

EVELYN KIRTLAND. Rich rosy-pink, tipped red, with lighter shade in throat; lower petals blotched with crimson.

HALLEY. Enormous, open flowers of a delicate flesh color shading lighter to the center, with a cream yellow and carmine blotch. Very early.

IDA VAN. Bright red shading to carmine-pink.

MEADOWVALE. Pure white, touched with crimson in throat, lower petals marked with faint pink.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON. Large size borne on straight spikes, a lovely salmon pink with brilliant deep red blotches in the throat.

MRS. FRANCIS KING. Large flowers of a light scarlet color or better described as flame color, are about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Spikes always have 5 to 6 flowers open at one time. For garden effect or cut flowers it is one of the best.

NIAGARA. Delicate creamy yellow, lightly marked and splashed with rosy carmine in the throat.

PANAMA. A new derivation from American, which is more deeply pink and a trifle larger than its parent.

PEACE. Immense pure white flowers with a touch of carmine in the lower petals, beautiful and exceedingly fine.

PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS MIXED. This species of gladiolus has received much attention during recent years and has created a sensation wherever it was exhibited. The blooms are distinct and superior to the older types in their pleasing form and arrangement. Although the individual flowers are not large, they carry an air of grace altogether different from the more or less stiff effect of other gladioli. Furthermore, these hybrids produce three and sometimes four developed flower-spikes.

SCHWABEN. A vigorous spike, with large compact mass of flowers. Color clear yellow with crimson throat.

WAR. Deep blood red, shaded crimson black. Very tall and conspicuous.



NORWAY MAPLE

CANNAS

Good strong clumps, 20c each. \$1.50 for 10; \$10.00 per 100.

PRESIDENT. Magnificent red. Flowers immense size of extra good quality. Green foliage.

CITY OF PORTLAND. Salmon pink. The best pink variety. Green foliage.

UNCLE SAM. Bright scarlet. Large bloom. Green leaves. A very tall grower.

J. B. EISLE. Blooms before any other variety of Cannas. Large red flowers. Green foliage.

RICHARD WALLACE. Light yellow. A very strong grower. The best yellow flower Canna. Green foliage.

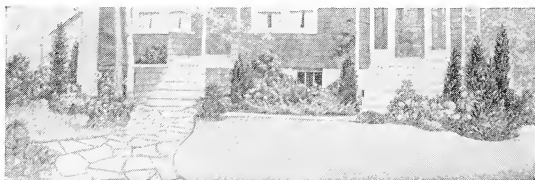
KING HUMBERT. The grandest Canna ever introduced. Large heart shaped leaves, brown over bronze. Flower velvety orange-scarlet, flecked carmine; rose tinted at margin and base. Bronze foliage.

WINTZERS COLOSSAL. Striking vivid scarlet. Green foliage.

CHAS. HENDERSON. Large Red flowering variety.

GLADIATOR. Dwarf variety. Color yellow with red spots.

MADAM CROZY. Dwarf variety. Color red with yellow edge.





A Basket of Chesapeake Strawberries

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BUNTINGS' NURSERIES

GROWERS OF QUALITY

TREES & PLANTS

SELBYVILLE, DEL.



*Gandy
Strawberries*